

The Hongkong Telegraph

(ESTABLISHED 1881.)

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WEATHER FORECAST

FAIR

Barometer 29.01

May 1 1915. Temperature 6 a.m. 73 2 p.m. 75 Humidity 95

May 1, 1914. Temperature 6 a.m. 73 2 p.m. 73 Humidity 90

2902 日八初月

SATURDAY MAY 1, 1915.

六 一 五 十 SINGLE COPY 10 CENTS PER ANNUM

TO-DAY'S LATEST WAR TELEGRAMS.

THE DARDANELLES.

TURKISH BATTERIES KNOCKED TO PIECES.

German Warships off the Belgian Coast.

EYEWITNESS STORY OF BRITISH GALLANTRY.

[Reuter's Service to The "Telegraph."]

THE DARDANELLES.

How The Allies Landed.

Graphic Descriptions of Eye Witness.

The correspondent of the *Daily Chronicle* from Kibbit Islands, in the Dardanelles, on April 26 witnessed the bombardment. At mid-day a pall of smoke hovered over the mouth of the Dardanelles only comparable with a corner of Sheffield at its smokeiest; columns of smoke and flames were rising from Kumkaleh, Seddul Bahr and the adjacent villages. Several small ships, a distance up the strait were discernable, evidently directing the battleships fire on the Narrows. The largest warships were often at the rate of twenty a minute, and their discharges were often at the rate of twenty a minute. Away to the left, outside the entrance, stretched a line of transports. The bombardment was intense at 2.30 o'clock in the afternoon. New fires on the Asiatic shore followed the shattering salvoes and the pall of smoke thickened, obscuring the view of the straits.

The ships then moved firing higher up the straits, enabling the correspondent to obtain a view of the batteries at the entrance, which were apparently knocked to pieces. The clearer atmosphere, which prevailed at three in the afternoon, showed the battleships which prevailed at three in the afternoon, showed the battleships at work off Kephez Point. Two battleships, still further in, proved that all opposition ashore, up to the Narrows, had been silenced.

Firing was at its maximum at four in the afternoon and when the battleships reached Erekenli Bay it became most active. The first sign of the Turkish reply was after four o'clock, in the shape of a great splash, in the water, followed by others, while clouds of shrapnel smoke flocked the sky above the entrance.

A Turkish battery driven from Seddul Bahr, by the artillery which had landed at Cape Helles, was seen returning at six in the evening. It was observed by a warship which found the range. After the first shot the Turks fired three times in reply but the battery showed no signs of life after seven shots from the warship. Meanwhile the allied troops landed on both shores. There was a fierce artillery duel between their guns and the Turkish artillery posted beyond Eskiheissarlik. A British battleship participated, in the duel, ending by silencing the Turks. The Allies have apparently complete possession of the extreme tongue of the peninsula and the shores of Surla Bay on the West side.

Received by Donkeys.

The *Daily News* correspondent at Imbros reports that one of the Allied landings was effected by a comic ruse. Covered by the fire of warships, one thousand donkeys with dummy baggage and mountain guns were landed. The Turks sent a strong force to meet them and meanwhile the real force landed easily some distance away.

The regiment of decrepit donkeys was annihilated. The prisoners taken by the Allies number thousands, including many German officers.

H.M.S. Queen Elizabeth took a most active part in the bombardment, which the correspondent saw in progress at ten o'clock in the morning of Tuesday, and which was still intense at midnight. With the moon nearly full the picture was beautiful and yet terrible. The flashes of the guns were like the flashes of series of enormous light-houses. The correspondent counted one hundred and fifty shells from the big guns of the fleet in half-an-hour before midnight. The bombardment was renewed at 5.30 a.m. on Wednesday morning.

TO-DAY'S LATEST WAR TELEGRAMS.

Allied Fleet Re-open Terrific Bombardment.

April 30, 5.00 p.m.
Telegram from Athens say that the allied Fleet remained in the straits last night, and re-opened a terrific bombardment at daylight this morning.

The Casualty List.

April 30, 5.10 a.m.
Among those killed in the Dardanelles are Fleet-Surgeon Forrester, Commander Prentiss, Lieutenant Maxwell Lefroy, Sub-Lieut. Jones-Parry of the Naval Reserve. One man was killed and eight wounded.

More Australians Landed.

April 30, 5.10 a.m.
A telegram from Volos states that a further contingent of Australians disembarked at Gallipoli yesterday, and immediately installed batteries.

FRENCH COMMUNIQUE.

German Warships Seen Off Belgian Coast.

April 30, 3.20 p.m.
A communique says that German warships have been seen off the Belgian coast. 19 large shells have fallen on Dunkirk, 20 persons were killed and 45 wounded. Several houses were destroyed.

Germans Fire Incendiary Shells on Rheims.

April 30, 3.30 p.m.
Another communique says that the French have progressed in the neighbourhood of Steenastre. The Germans fired 500 incendiary shells at Rheims, many fires broke out but were rapidly extinguished.

THE GERMAN STEAMER MACEDONIA CAPTURED.

April 30, 5.00 a.m.
The Press bureau states that the German steamer Macedonia, which escaped from La Palmas, has been captured by a British cruiser.

TO DEFEAT THE GERMAN GASES.

Respirators Issued in a Day.

April 30, 5.10 a.m.
It has been announced to the public that in a single day respirators were supplied to the whole army.

THE LIQUOR TAXATION.

Strong Condemnation in the House.

Possible Modification.

April 30, 5.10 a.m.
In the house of Commons the drink taxation proposals were strongly condemned, especially in the speeches from the Irish members, including Mr. John Redmond and Mr. W. O'Brien and Mr. T. Healy K. C. who desired to have Ireland excluded from the Bill, saying that no case had been made out against Ireland.

The opinion is generally expressed that the House desires to give the Government power to deal with certain areas, but it is probable that the taxation proposals will be altogether modified.

The House of Commons provisionally passed resolutions in order to prevent withdrawal from bonded stores. Five O'Brienites opposed, thus forcing the first division since the war commenced.

[In the event of telegrams arriving too late for insertion on this page they will be found on the Extra.]

EARLIER TELEGRAMS.

FRENCH COMMUNIQUE.

Germans Bombard Hospital Units.

April 29, 4.50 p.m.
To-day's communique says: The French, co-operating with the Belgians, continue to progress northward of the right bank of the Yser, taking prisoners, and two machine-guns.

The Germans bombed Epernay, which is exclusively occupied by ambulance and hospital units.

A Zeppelin recently bombed Dunkirk. It was badly hit by our artillery and was wrecked in the trees between Bruges and Ghent.

A Quiet Day.

The evening communique says:—

The day has been quiet.

A German attack on the Belgians north of Ypres and another at Les Eparges on Wednesday night, were easily repulsed.

TSAR ARRIVES AT ODESSA.

April 28, 12 p.m.

The Tsar has arrived at Odessa.

WAR TELEGRAMS.

REJOICINGS IN AUSTRALASIA.

April 29, 4.55 p.m.
There have been great rejoicings in Australasia with regard to the Imperial Government's congratulations upon the gallantry and achievements of the Australians and New Zealanders at the Dardanelles.

There was a spontaneous demonstration in the grounds of Parliament House at Wellington, N.Z. Patriotic speeches were made by the Premier and the Mayor, and cheers were given for the King, "Our Boys" and for those of the other Dominions; and the National Anthem, "Rule Britannia" and "Tipperary" were sung.

THE DARDANELLES.

April 28, 4.55 p.m.
Reuter's correspondent at Athens states that the Allies successfully continued their operations yesterday at Suvla Bay, on the Aegean Sea, somewhat northward of the Narrows. They captured an entire battalion of Turks.

Smyrna Bombarded.

April 30, 6.25 a.m.
Despatches from Athens say that three warships entered the Gulf of Smyrna on Tuesday evening and opened a bombardment.

British Take 8,000 Turks.

April 30, 6.25 a.m.
The Forces landed at Eoos have advanced 20 miles, and occupied several villages. Eight thousand Turks were captured on the Plain of Troy.

3,000 Prisoners Taken.

April 30, 6.40 a.m.
The *Times* correspondent at Mytilene in the message dated April 29, says fighting in the Dardanelles has been incessant since four o'clock on Sunday morning. The British have captured 1,200 Turks and the French have taken 1,500.

Turkish Garrisons Intercepted.

April 30, 6.40 a.m.
It is stated that the British Force has established itself at the narrowest part of Gallipoli, and has intercepted the Turkish garrisons between Kilitbahr and Cape Helles.

Now in Front of Chanak.

April 30, 5 a.m.
The *Daily Telegraph*'s correspondent at Mytilene states that the Allies ships have reached Vryee, in front of the Chanak forts.

The Allied troops have occupied the towns of Maidos and Gallipoli. The Turkish and German prisoners have been sent to Lemnos and Tenedos.

PAYMENT FOR FRIGHTFULNESS.

April 30, 12.55 a.m.
"Eyewitness" at Headquarters, in a communication dated April 27, says the German offensive which resulted in the second battle of Ypres was not unexpected, since movements of troops and transports behind their front had been detected for some days. But the peculiarly novel nature of the attack was a surprise which was largely responsible for the measure of success achieved.

The attack was originally fixed for April 20, but was postponed till the 22nd, when a steady north wind favoured the action of the asphyxiating vapour. Besides the gas apparatus the Germans employed asphyxiating grenades, bombs, and shells.

The enemy's determined offensive, though it menaced Ypres itself, has not hitherto had the appearance of a great effort to pierce the line and capture the Channel ports as in October last.

The only result has been to inspire our troops to greater determination to make the enemy pay tenfold for every act of frightfulness.

TELEGRAPH CODES AND TRADE.

April 29, 5.50 p.m.
In the House of Commons, Mr. Joynton Hicks strongly urged the Government to allow more codes, especially for communicating with the Dominions and India. The present limitation, he said, was crippling trade.

The Government replied that it was impossible at present to consider the increasing of the number of codes, the protection of the realm being the paramount consideration.

PROGRESS IN LORRAINE.

April 30, 4.25 a.m.
According to Reuter's correspondent at Paris, an official announcement says the fighting in Lorraine since April 15 has resulted in a French advance of four kilometres on a front of twenty-five kilometres.

WEEKLY RETURN OF THE "BLOCKADE."

April 30, 4.25 a.m.
The Admiralty announce that one British merchantman was torpedoed by a German submarine, and four fishing-vessels were sunk or captured during the week ending April 28 arrivals and sailings.

THE CAMPAIGN IN WEST AFRICA.

April 29, 7.05 p.m.
Reuter's correspondent at Capetown reports that the Union Forces have occupied Dabers, south-east of Gibson, capturing a quantity of live stock and transport.

(Continued on page 5.)

TELEGRAMS.

NEWS FOR BUSY MEN.

CONDENSED.

The Germans fired 500 incendiary shells at Rheims.

The Italian Government has requisitioned all petrol.

The German steamer Macedonia has been captured by a British cruiser.

It is reported that German warships have been seen off the Belgian coast.

"Eyewitness" gives a lengthy account of what took place at the battle of Ypres.

It is announced that the public supplied respirators to the whole army in a single day.

An air raid was made on Ipswich yesterday. No one was injured and the damage caused was trifling.

Wonderful recruiting is taking place in Melbourne, owing to the Australian achievements in Turkey.

The Allied Fleet remained in the Straits last night and re-opened a terrific bombardment at daylight this morning.

The death sentences on Private Lonedale has been confirmed, and awaits the ratification of the Kaiser.

In the House of Commons the Drink Taxation Proposals were strongly condemned, especially in the speeches by Irish members.

A memorial service has been held in Parliament House grounds at Ottawa for Canadian troops who have fallen during the war.

The Secretary of State has announced that no substantial loan towards railway extension to Lake Nyasa can be expected for the present.

Mr. Joynton Hicks M. P. has strongly urged the Government to allow more telegraphic codes to be used, especially with the Dominions and India.

The *Daily News* correspondent says that at the bombardment of the Dardanelles the terrible flashes from the guns were like the flashes from a series of lighthouses. He counted 150 shells from the big guns of the Fleet in half an hour.

It is said that the Allies effected a landing at Imbros as the result of a comic ruse. Covered by five warships a thousand donkeys laden with dummy baggage were landed and the Turks attacked these, whilst the real Force landed easily some distance away.

DON'T FORGET.

TO-DAY.

Bijon Theatre—9.15 p.m.

Victoria Theatre—9.15 p.m.

TO-MORROW.

Bijon Theatre—9.15 p.m.

Victoria Theatre—9.15 p.m.

Taikoo Rifle Club Concert.

Quarry Bay—8.30 p.m.

Entertainment—Catholic Union Hall—8 p.m.

Monday, May 10.

Canton Insurance Co.'s meeting—11.30 a.m.

GENERAL NEWS.

No Nice Editor Would.
A young woman in the journalism class at K. U. was asked how she would go about it to get the news of a fire in a distant part of town, late at night, after the street cars had stopped running. "Well," she replied, "I suppose I'd have to call a taxi and go to the thing; but personally I don't think any editor who is a gentleman would make a girl go to a fire at such a time in the night."—Kansas City Star.

Death of Mrs. J. D. Rockefeller.
A telegram from New York announced the death of Mrs. John D. Rockefeller, wife of the head of the Standard Oil Companies. She was Miss Laura C. Spelman, of Cleveland, Ohio, and the marriage took place in 1864, the Standard Oil Works being built in the following year. There were two children of the marriage, Mrs. Edith Rockefeller McCormick and Mr. J. D. Rockefeller, junior.

Damage to Roads Through Army Traffic.

The Faversham Rural District Council has approached the War Office in respect of damage caused to roads by traffic for military purposes.

Lord Kitchener, it is said, takes the view that the local authorities should make good the damage both for patriotic reasons, and in consideration of the fact that a district benefits from the presence of troops.

Death of Baron Matsudaira.
The death occurred on the 20th instant of Baron Matsudaira Masanao, a Privy Councillor at the age 72. The deceased was a samurai of the Fukui clan, Echigo, and rendered valuable service in the war for the restoration of the Imperial House. He occupied the office of Governor in Kumamoto, Miyagi, and many other prefectures, and for some time held the post of Vice-Minister for Home Affairs. He was sent to England as Director for Japan of the Anglo-Japanese Exhibition. In 1900 he was appointed a Privy Councillor.

The Turtle Bay Scare.
Washington, April 17.

Admiral Howard, in command of the U.S. Pacific Fleet off the coast of Mexico, has reported to the Navy Department that he has sent the cruiser New Orleans to Turtle Bay to investigate the rumours of alleged Japanese naval activity there.

Washington, April 18.

In regard to the visit of the cruiser New Orleans to Turtle Bay, Mr. Daniels, Secretary for Navy, says that no instructions have been given to Admiral Howard except that he should pay a visit of courtesy and report to Washington on what he found there. *Japan Chronicle.*

The United States.

San Francisco, April 20th.

Mr. Joseph Daniels, Secretary of the Navy, has announced that it has been decided that the Atlantic Fleet shall start from its base before June 25th and pass the Panama Canal on the 4th of July.

The prospects of the repair of the landside on the Panama Canal is uncertain. Besides, the existing political situation of the world will cause another postponement of the date for the passing through the Canal of the battleships from the Atlantic to the Pacific. It is doubted, therefore, if the Atlantic Fleet can really be brought to the Pacific through the Canal. *Nishi Nishi.*

Seeks Brother 16 Years; Finds Him at Last, Dead.

Policeman Ralph Bond, of Camden, has sought his brother, Samuel, for 16 years. He found him two days ago in a hospital in Kensington. Samuel was dead.

Samuel Bond, in a fit of anger, left his home 16 years ago, and changed his name to Munroe. He worked all over the country and finally drifted back to Philadelphia, almost within sight of the beat his brother patrolled on the other side of the Delaware. Two weeks ago, while working for an elevator constructor, he was injured. Complications developed in the hospital and he was told that death was near. He then told his real name and asked for his brother. The policeman hurried to the hospital, but too late.

The dead man, who was 53 years old, will be buried in Harleigh Cemetery, Camden. *Public Ledger.*

NOTICE.

THE VICTOR-VICTROLA.

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EXCLUSIVE AGENTS

MOUTRIE'S.

COMPANY MEETING.

Hall and Holtz, Ltd.

The annual general meeting of the above Company was held at 14 Nanking Road on April 23, Mr. J. D. Clark presided, and amongst others present were Dr. R. S. Ivy, Mr. W. J. Vine (Directors); Mr. C. W. Malkin, Secretary, and shareholders representing 6705 shares and 354 votes.

The Chairman said:—Gentlemen, you have had the report and accounts in your possession for some time, so, with your permission, we will follow the usual custom and take them as read.

I am sorry that I cannot commence by informing you that we have had another successful year, although you will observe, by the amount carried forward, that your directors could have recommended a dividend of ten per cent, still leaving a balance to be carried forward, but after careful consideration they concluded they had better not pay any dividend.

This conservative policy was only decided upon after long deliberation, as at the present time, so far as we can see, the uncertainty of trade now existing and due to the war is likely to continue for some time yet, and is likely to grow worse rather than to improve. On comparison it will be seen that our expenses are less than those of 1913, although we have had to pay legal fees and extra charges in connection with the purchase of this property. These have all been debited to working account so we shall not be saddled with such expenses in next year's accounts.

Sterling exchange has been a factor ruling against us during the year under review—besides which cost prices have advanced enormously—in some cases from twenty to fifty per cent. Freight has also increased, and extra insurance for war risk had to be paid on all goods shipped. These adverse influences seriously affected our profits, so it is impossible to advance prices to such an extent as to counteract the extra charges mentioned. The item of flour will give you an example, the advance in the cost of this necessity is sixty-five per cent compared with the previous year, and at this price it is difficult to obtain supplies, the Australian Government having stopped the export to every country except Great Britain and her Colonies.

With reference to bad and doubtful debts in Shanghai, Tientsin and Hankow, these have been carefully scrutinized and I am pleased to state that although every debt likely to be bad has been written off, the total amount of bad debts thus dealt with, as those considered doubtful, is the lowest on record. On the other hand \$2,500 is deemed to be ample provision for the future. During the year under review and since our last meeting, as you are no doubt aware, we have purchased this building and the house adjoining it in the Szechuen Road, together with the land.

Your directors deemed it was in the interest of our Company to do this as the lease of these premises was only for a short period, and when it expired we were led to believe that our rent would be very considerably increased. The purchase price was \$15,887.97. To pay this we had in August last to issue debentures at seven per cent. for \$15,887.97 and increase our overdraft at our bankers for the remainder, but it is pleasing to know that the issue was oversubscribed four and a half times. It is your directors' intention to provide both buildings with a complete installation of Grinnell's automatic sprinklers which will give us greater security against fire and at the same time considerably reduce our insurance rates. You will notice that our liability, under the heading of Bills Payable and Sundry Creditors, is very much less. As to the appropriation of \$15,887.97 to the Building Reserve Fund, which will total \$40,000, your directors consider this the best course to follow, in view of contemplated changes in connection with our Factory and Bakery. As the Company only purchased these premises a few months ago, nothing has been deducted from the profit for depreciation on them this year, nor for the Tientsin and Hankow properties which are in excellent condition, and worth far more than we paid for them. But you will observe that ten per cent has been written off all the fixtures, vehicles, and animals. The profit for the year, including the amount brought forward from last year, amounts to \$81,780.59, which your directors recommend should be disposed of as follows:—Building Reserve Fund \$15,887.97; Depreciation of Fixtures, Vehicles and Animals \$23,383.11; Reserve for Bad and Doubtful Debts \$1,123.32; and to carry forward a new account \$41,406.19. Our branches at Tientsin and Hankow have been visited by Mr. Vine, our Managing Director, and he found everything going on satisfactorily.

I am sorry I have not a more favourable report to present to you, but these are times when we have to make sacrifices and conserve our resources, but I hope by the time our next annual meeting comes round the business will be more prosperous in Shanghai. This is all I have to say, gentlemen, unless you have any questions to ask.

Captain J. Langley suggested that the meeting might be held at a more suitable hour, when more shareholders would be present. Half-past eleven in the morning was a very awkward time for people to attend, being so near Chiffon time.

The Chairman thanked Capt. Langley for his remarks, and intimated that the matter would receive consideration.

The following resolutions were put to the meeting and carried:—

(1) That the Report and Accounts as published and presented be passed; proposed by Mr. Clark and seconded by Dr. Ivy.

(2) That the disposal of the profit as recommended be adopted; proposed by Mr. Clark and seconded by Mr. Vine.

(3) That Dr. Ivy be re-elected a director; proposed by Capt. R. Swain and seconded by Mr. S. Hammond.

(4) That Messrs. Lowe, Bingham and Matthews be re-elected auditors for the ensuing year; proposed by Capt. Langley and seconded by Capt. S. ain.

The Chairman—This, Gentlemen, concludes the business of our meeting and I thank you for your attendance and I regret I cannot add that dividend warrants will be issued to-day, but I hope to do so at our next meeting. *Shanghai Times.*

UNCLAIMED TELEGRAMS.
Eastern Extension Australasia & China Telegraph Co.

Boeyhoikok 26 Connaught Road, Singapore.
Braeken, Melbourne.
Ferryer, Passeng "Nubia," Shanghai.
Foonyuan Signboarddealers Wongyoschee, Shanghai.
Hopwoo 5 Central San Francisco.
Kwongwuchong Jervois Street, Ranzoon.
Lingwaichee, Manila.
Queenda China Hotel, Manila.
Sinafungshong, Penang.
Winku & Bank Queen's Road, Sgravenhage.
J. M. BECK, Superintendent.
Hongkong, 26th April, 1915.
Great Northern Telegraph Company, Ltd.
Hsinfat, Shanghai.
Shinmanyuyut Central Street, Shanghai.
Keinyuenhong, Shanghai.
Laehua Keesinbo, Amoy.
Laiwah Keesin 6 Western Market, Amoy.
Leeyunchong, Kobe.
Yufungtai, Shanghai.
Hudsomaru, Nishinomiyu, R. BLACK, Superintendent.
Hongkong, April 30th, 1915.

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Alexandra Buildings

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TO LET.—A House in Knutsford Terrace. Apply to:—**THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY Co., Ltd.**

TO LET.—No. 59 The Peak (5 Cameron Villas).
"ROGATE" Austin Road, Kowloon.

ROOMS suitable for offices on the first floor of No. 3 Duddell Street.

No. 2 DES VŒUX VILLAS, 51 Peak (unfurnished).
Rooms in "Beaconsfield" Battery Path.

"Bishops Lodge South" No. 11 The Peak, unfurnished 5 rooms, 55 ELGIN TERRACE.

"Eggsford" No. 124 The Peak, unfurnished (6 rooms) from 1st May, 1915.

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TO LET.—Board and Residence for Gentlemen, with English Family in Kowloon. Apply to:—"O. K." of "The Hongkong Telegraph."

TO LET.—Houses in Clifton Gardens, Conduit Road.

Godowns, New Praya, Kennedy Town.

Godowns, at Wanchai Road, 58 The Peak, "The Retreat." 21 Wongneichong Road.

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TO LET.—Queen's Building.

The South-West portion of the first floor, including Treasury on Ground floor, lately in occupation of the German Bank.

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TO LET.—The Ground Floor of No. 6, Des Vœux Road Central, occupied by Madame Gains, etc. Apply to **DAVID SASSOON & Co., Limited.**

TO LET.—Office 2nd Floor, No. 14 Pedder Street; also Large Godown on Water Front, East Point.—Apply Property Office.

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.

THE JAPANESE SPIRIT.

Touching Result of an English Lady's Kindness.

The British Embassy in Tokio has received the following letter, says the Central News, from a private soldier in the Japanese Army, who is now serving against the Aborigines in Formosa:—

"I respectfully unfold myself as follows: I have written to you as to my intention of contributing a small sum of money towards the association formed to give relief to the bereaved families of disabled or dead soldiers, and I thank you for the trouble you have taken in favouring me with a reply. From the beginning I fixed the sum at ten yen (£1), but when I applied to the captain to get payment of my savings, he told me various details, and determined the amount to be four yen (8s.) The amount is, it is my sincere hope you will go through the necessary process of contribution.

"I am simply a soldier. Before I was enlisted a certain English lady did a lot for me in various ways. Since then I have read some books, and have been attracted with the fact that the British possess a rich public morality and many qualities which distinguish a great people. The year before last I was in the military hospital for 20 days. It was then that I pondered deeply over the kindness of the English lady whom I had met in Tokio some years ago, and all the suffering I have endured in the expedition has given me an overwhelming sympathy towards the bereaved families of dead soldiers and those disabled. Even if the least member of a disabled or dead soldier could be helped through my small contribution no joy could be greater to me than this.

"I bow my head respectfully to you, and bid you good-bye. *Teizaburo Nada.*"

NOTICES.

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THE MAN AND THE MOMENT, Elmer Glyn	1.75
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Pyeris

PURE AND REFRESHING

A. P. Watson & Co. Ltd.

Hong Kong.

Correspondents are requested to observe the rule which requires them to forward their names and addresses with communications addressed to the Editor, not necessarily for publication, but as an evidence of their bona fides.

NOTICE TO SUBSCRIBERS.

The rates of Subscription to the "Hongkong Telegraph" will be as follows:—
Daily issue—\$36 per annum.
Weekly issue—\$13 per annum.

The rates per quarter and per month, proportional. Subscriptions for any period less than one month will be charged as for a full month.

The daily issue is delivered free when the address is accessible to messenger. Peak subscribers can have their copies delivered at their residences without any extra charge. On copies sent by post an additional \$1.80 per quarter is charged for postage.

The postage on the weekly issue to any part of the world is \$1.00 per quarter.

Single Copies, Daily, ten cents. Weekly, twenty-five cents (for cash only).

Advertisements and Subscriptions which are not ordered for a fixed period will be continued until countermanded.
(Payable in Advance.)

The "Hongkong Telegraph" is now on sale at, and will be delivered to subscribers by, the Dairy Farm Company, Ltd., Shameen, Canton, who have been appointed our agents there.
By Order,

"HONGKONG TELEGRAPH."

The Hongkong Telegraph

HONGKONG, SATURDAY, MAY 1, 1915.

THE HELP THAT CHINA NEEDS.

It will be remembered that last year a travelling committee appointed by the Rockefeller Foundation visited China with a view to enquiring into the health needs of the country and the possibility of definitely establishing western ideas on the subject of medicine and surgery there. In a *Telegraph* interview the main objects of the committee were sketched out, and hints were given as to the amount of information gleaned and the class of report that would be delivered at headquarters. That report has been issued, and a copy of it has come into our hands. We have said before that, whatever may be the case elsewhere, in China the needs of the body are indisputably more pressing than those of the soul or the mind; and people who are inclined to remark "This is a hard saying" will do well to cast an eye round them at their coolie neighbours.

That the Foundation is not opposed to existing missionary work may be seen from its recommendation that, as far as possible, co-operation between it and the missionary organisations should be entered into. But, before all things, its purpose is a material rather than a spiritual one. It is recommended that medical schools should be opened in Canton, Changsha, Shanghai and Peking, and that two model tuberculosis hospitals should be erected on sites to be chosen later. The suggested scheme also includes provision for echolaryships, the establishment of laboratories, medical libraries, and advisory committees, and the engaging and instructing of foreign hospital staffs, etc. In addition, it is thought that, from time to time, scientific experts should be brought to China to lecture and report. In a word, the whole programme is an excellent one and bears testimony to the very close attention which the Committee must have devoted to its work while here in the East.

It is strange that the medical side of missions should have been neglected till comparatively recent years. For long enough the people of civilised countries have been filled with the benevolent idea of persuading the natives of those that were uncivilised or partly civilised to change their religion; but it was only to those who have been on the spot and seen for themselves, that it seems to have occurred that there is more work for the doctor than for the preacher. During the past quarter of a century, however, Europeans and Americans have waked up considerably in this particular, and, as we in Hongkong know, some of the ablest practitioners have given up a comfortable and assured income at home to devote themselves to the physical necessities of the Chinese. That their battle against ignorance and disease has not been an easy one, we are all aware; and the Rockefeller doctors, if they come, will not be coming to a sinecure. The scheme for educating native physicians and surgeons is a well-advised one. The Chinese are notorious for throwing obstacles in the way of a European doctor. Often he has to convert himself into more or less of a veterinary surgeon and regard his patients as animals, because they will not give him the information that it is his business to seek before diagnosing. Towards the men of their own race they have realised this, and are willing to learn from Chinese. If the white man tells them that incantations or ludicrously useless medicines will not cure such and such sickness, they laugh; if one of their own people should tell them so, they will at least give him a serious hearing. The extent to which their country is, even in these enlightened days, in the grip of some of the most horrible diseases known to science, is guessed at but not known by the average person in Hongkong, let alone in England and America. While these exist, China can never be a great country; and the foreigners who have realised this, and are willing to do their mite towards helping the Chinese to help themselves, are worthy of all praise, respect and encouragement.

The Union.

Two hundred and eight years ago to-day, a political step was taken which was regarded by an enormous number of persons as a grave error on the part of the Government—the ratifying of the Union of the parliaments of England and Scotland. For more than a century the two crowns had been united; for, when Queen Elizabeth died, justice was done to the memory of the murdered Queen of Scots, who had been the rightful heiress to the crown of England, by the placing of Mary's son, James VI of Scotland on the throne. But the period from 1603 to 1707 was nevertheless an awkward one, and the position became impossible; for while, nominally, the King of England was the King of Scotland the two countries differed as much in customs, laws, and general outlook and interests as they had done when ruled by different sovereigns. Often it was sufficient for one parliament to make a law, for the other, immediately to frame one in direct contradiction.

A Question of Necessity.

Many of the Scots and many of the English were quite content that this condition should continue. Indeed, for long after the two parliaments were united Scotsmen in particular spoke of the Union as though it were a national calamity. Looking back dispassionately on this event one feels that not only political but also commercial conditions made the amalgamation imperative, and it is clear enough that from it, Scotland's prosperity dates. Though, as we have said, many of the folk north of Tweed resented the Act, they had little to grumble at, for two of the things by which they set the greatest store—their laws and their religion—were rigorously left alone. Perhaps so far as law is concerned the concession was not an unmixed blessing.

The Drink Question Once More.

Mr. Lloyd George has now introduced definite proposals into the House of Commons concerning the drink question. To judge from later wires these proposals do not bid fair to be accepted unreservedly. Indeed the Irish were up in arms in a moment, and began with the suggestion that the new law, if passed, should not be made to apply to their country at all. We are prepared to hear that some of the Scots members will follow suit. To double the spirit duty is to hit Ireland and Scotland and only hard in comparison with England, where, as a rule, beer and not whisky is the drink of the majority of the people. Probably no one—even, to do them justice, the sufferers thereby—will raise much objection to the quadrupling of the wine duties. If this could (and we have no doubt it can, with a little care), be worked in such a manner as not to affect those who only drink wine under medical orders, it would be a reasonable enough regulation. The man who wants champagne nowadays should not be "debarred"—but he should be made to pay stiffly for it.

"Give and Take."

To do the nation justice, the Chancellor's proposals, whatever they may be, will at least be listened to seriously by the public, for everyone realises that a speedy and entire victory over the enemy is the first thing to be considered, and a thing worth any and every kind of sacrifice. Reuter mentions that the division in connection with the proposed Bill is the first since the war began. And we hope it will be the last. The Empire cannot afford to have squabbling going on at a time like this. Surely those in whose hands lies the making of the laws will realise that just now there must be as much "give and take" as possible; that each side must be prepared to make concessions for the sake of the community. We fully believe that the majority of the Members of Parliament will act on this principle, though one seems to detect a certain amount of the influence of the eternal testotal faddist behind some of the proposals.

DAY BY DAY.

"THE MAN WHO BORROWS TAKES THINGS EASIER THAN THE ONE WHO LENDS."

The Weather.
Lower level 8 a.m. Temp. 76; fine.
At the Peak 8 a.m. Temp. 70; clear.

Count the Columns.
Yesterday the *Telegraph* published 39 columns of solid reading matter. To-day there will be 47 published.

The Mails.
Siberian Mail.—Due per s.s. E. Simons to-day.
Siberian Mail.—Closed per s.s. Montezuma at 11 a.m. to-day.
French Mail.—Closes per s.s. E. Simons to-day at 4 p.m.
Siberian Mail.—Closes per s.s. Kanchow to-day at 4 p.m.

Up to the Minute—Share Market News.
Closing prices:—
Yangtzes.—\$220, buyers.
Douglases.—\$43, buyers.
Hongkong Godowns.—\$66, buyers.
West Points.—\$69, sales.
China Borneos.—\$10, sellers ex div.
China Providents.—\$8, sales.

The Dollar.
The rate of the dollar on demand to-day is 9.13-16d.

To-day's Anniversary.
To-day is the 208th anniversary of the Union of England and Scotland and the 65th birthday of H. R. H. the Duke of Connaught.

Foreign Importers Meeting.
A meeting of foreign importers of piece goods will be held at the secretary's office, Chamber of Commerce, on Monday at 4 p.m.

Active Proclamation.
The proclamation placing the forces of the Colony on Active Service, has been extended a further three months from May 3.

Y. M. C. A.
Mr. A. Hughes will speak at the meeting of the Hongkong Christian Union at Ying Wah College, 67 Caine Road, on Monday next at 5.30 p.m.

Lady's Claim.
Mrs. Hickie is the plaintiff in an action in which \$440 is claimed from Lowe, Bingham and Matthews, as the liquidators of the estate of D. Balken.

Civil Service Notification.
H. E. the Governor has been pleased to appoint Mr. S. B. B. McDermott, passed cadet, to be an officer of class III of the Civil Service, with effect from January 18, 1915.

The Kellan Mining.
We are informed that the total output of the Administration's mines for the week ending 17th April amounted to 71,804.84 tons and the sales during the period, to 567,816.47 tons.

Alice Memorial Hospital.
The Hon. Treasurer of the Alice Memorial and Affiliated Hospitals begs to acknowledge with thanks the following donation to the funds of the Hospitals:—Choy Hing \$25.

Leaving by the Montezuma.
Among those departing by the s.s. Montezuma to-day are Mr. and Mrs. E. Jones, Dr. and Mrs. Saunders, the Rev. and Mrs. O. H. Hickling, Mrs. Stedman, Mrs. A. Forbes, Mr. and Miss Cunningham, Mr. Thomas of the Canadian Pacific Railway Co. Mrs. Wenborne, and Mr. E. P. H. Lang.

The Suez Attack.
Cairo, March 26.—Several wounded in the encounter at El Kubri on Monday arrived here this afternoon, and also a few Turkish prisoners.—Reuter.

A message from the Cairo correspondent of the *Times* says the hostile force which appeared near El Kubri, opposite Suez town, is believed to have come with the object of dropping explosives in the Canal. The attempt seems to have been foiled by the vigilance of our outposts.

There is no reason, it is added, to suppose that any larger forces are in the vicinity of the Canal defences.

NOTES ON THE CRISIS.

YPRES AND THE DARDANELLES.

An Abortive Air Raid.

The Dardanelles and the further details concerning the Ypres battle are the questions of the moment; for the air raid at Ypres is as trifling and as farcical as the submarine campaign—the week's score for which, by the way, is four fishing boats and a single merchantman. That we got badly battered at Ypres seems obvious enough; but the Germans, despite their novel views where sticking to the laws of warfare is concerned, must have endured even greater losses. One gets very tired of discussing the poisonous gas part of the business; but, so far as the Ypres battle is concerned, it is the kernel of matters. As evidencing the cold-blooded thoroughness wherewith the Germans made their plans, "Eyewitness" draws attention to the fact that the battle was postponed until a wind favourable to the progress of the noxious gases arose. Over the charge that followed the releasing of these gases, an element of harsh humour obtrudes itself, in spite of the gravity of the occasion. Think of the bold and warlike Germans going into battle, armed against their own weapons—with pads soaked in bicarbonate of soda. And this is the people that deemed itself ready for, and capable of, world domination! But even science does not get all its own way in this world; the British reserve forces in front of St. Julien were not to be dismayed by fumes and fog, and, in a fine bayonet charge, they more than repaid the enemy's compliments. The net result of the whole fight is that our line lies somewhere about half a mile behind St. Julien.

Jest and Earnest in the East.
Meanwhile the Turks have got all that they bargained for, and more. The introduction of comic artifice into warfare is older than the siege of Troy, and as old as the Levitical books of the Bible. The Greek and Jewish heroes of ancient days would have enjoyed the donkey ruse. The best humour always has a very practical end to serve, and these decrepit beasts did exactly what was required of them; hopelessly humbugged the enemy and incidentally provided unlooked for entertainment for the Allies' forces. But the achievement of the thousand asses is only a detail in comparison with the later movement of events. Throughout the whole of the Mediterranean scene of action the Allies are scoring marked successes—of the sort that pave the way to no very long-delayed victory. A whole battalion of Turks has been captured at Suvla Bay, the British have established themselves right across the Gallipoli peninsula, and another contingent of Australians has been landed there.

Australian Recruiting.
Speaking of the Australians, there is yet another instance to hand of the good result brought about by the more generous supply of war news. The Australians do not know what it is to suffer from lack of enthusiasm; indeed there are times when we of the Old Country seem to them singularly cold and phlegmatic. This applies also, of course to the New Zealanders, who take the same view of us. In Melbourne, now that it is known to what extent the Antipodians are helping the Empire, "wonderful recruiting is taking place." Much of that recruiting would have occurred long ago had wider accounts of the doings at the Front been circulated in the early days of the war.

Negri Sembilan Planters.
At the annual meeting of the Negri Sembilan Planters' Association, Mr. J. Davidson McCulloch was elected chairman, and Mr. A. J. Hearn, hon. secretary. The meeting discussed Chinese immigration and resolved that the P.A.M. be requested to approach Government with a view to allowing Chinese immigration to proceed on normal lines.—*Straits Times*.

1890.

HONGKONG TWENTY-FIVE YEARS AGO.

(Compiled from the "Hongkong Telegraph" files for the week ending May 1, 1890.)

The Dollar.
May, 1.—"The rate of the dollar on demand to day is 3/3 1/2."
Germany in Africa.
April, 25.—"Sir James Ferguson stated that Germany has assured England that Emin's expedition will in no way be allowed to interfere with British interests in Nyassaland, and that the question of the Government safeguarding British interests is still unsettled."

Swimming the Harbour.
April, 25.—"Last evening, out of the many swimmers who have commenced to patronise the Recreation Club for the season, four of the more venturesome agreed at least to cross the harbour. As the distance, owing to the irregular course they would have to take, is at least a mile, through strong currents, long odds were offered against them; but the feat was successfully accomplished in something under three-quarters of an hour, from the Bathhouse to Tsim-tai-tsoi pier. The quartette finished strongly, in the following order:—H. O. Manning, Perkins, Dickson and Michael. A larger crowd will report the attempt on Monday evening, some intending to also 'try the return trip.'"

The Beggars Nuisance.
April, 25.—"Deggars are becoming almost as numerous as mosquitoes here, and quite as great a nuisance. Nine of these vagrants—the scum of Canton—were put in 'quod' yesterday and they were followed by seven more this morning, who were sent thither with the option of a five dollar fine. For some weeks past their numbers have been rapidly increasing, owing to the ten cents steamer fare between here and the flourishing southern capital; and it is probable that creatures of this class infinitely prefer our jail, where they are clean, well fed, and comfortable, to wallowing in the mire of their native city. However this may be, the police in clearing them off the streets are doing good work, and relieving foreigners of an intolerable nuisance."

Paying a Dividend.
April 28.—"The Caledonia is at last able to pay a dividend. Last year the accounts were some \$85 out, but the demand for ten dollars sittings improved somewhat, a good many being 'sold short' with the result that a balance of nearly \$130 is in hand now."

The First Typhoon of the Season.
April 29.—"The Spanish Consul courteously forwards a telegram received from Luzon to-day, which states that a depression exists in the Pacific to the S E of Luzon."

A Pool of Quicksilver.
April 30.—"A new Company just missed being floated, this morning. Some coolies were excavating the foundations for the new wing to the Hongkong Hotel, when they came on a pool of quicksilver, about a yard below the surface. Before the alarm could be spread to the Rialto, however, the deposit—amounting to somewhat about half-a-pint—was bailed out by the discoverer. It had presumably run down from a broken vessel stored in the godowns that used to stand on the site."

The Peak Tramway.
May 1.—"The Bowen Road and Plantation Road Stations of the Peak Tramway were opened for passengers to-day. The former station is particularly convenient for Ladies' Tennis Club and Magazine Gap."

1890.

SHARE REPORT.

The quotations which follow are from the *Hongkong Telegraph* for May 1st, 1890.

Hongkong and Shanghai Bank.—107 per cent. premium, sellers.
Union Insurance Society of Canton.—\$100 per share, sellers.

IMPORT MANIFESTS.

New Order in Council.

The following is the regulation made by the Governor-in-Council under Section 10 (d) of the Certificates of Origin Ordinance, 1915, (Ordinance No. 8 of 1915), on April 29, published in to-day's *Government Gazette*:—

The import manifest required to be furnished to the Superintendent of Imports and Exports under section 8 of the certificates of Origin Ordinance, 1915, shall be furnished within four hours after the arrival of the ship in the waters of the colony: Provided that if the said manifest cannot with all due diligence be furnished within the above mentioned time, owing to the office of the Superintendent of Imports and Exports being closed, it shall be furnished forthwith upon the next opening of the said office.

LANGKAT OUTPUT.

Messrs. Wright and Hornby advise us that the Langkat output for the current month is as follows:—

April	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30
	254	239	242	233	273	258	238	244	269	273	270	238	269	311	268	295	280	247	296	282	290	302	256	264	255	275	277	250	309	285

Total to 30th inst. 8,042

Daily average 268 08

China Traders' Insurance Company.—\$70 per share, sellers.
North China Insurance.—\$14, 35¢ per share, buyers.

Canton Insurance Company, Ltd.—\$125 per share.
Yangtze Insurance Association.—\$14, 90¢ per share.

Hongkong Fire Insurance Company.—\$360 per share, sellers.
China Fire Insurance Company.—\$84 per share, sellers.

Hongkong and Whampoa Dock Company.—52 per cent. premium, buyers.

Hongkong, Canton and Macao Steamboat Company.—\$55 per share, buyers.

China and Manila Steamship Company.—\$105 per share, sellers.

Hongkong Gas Company.—\$135 per share, sellers.
Hongkong Hotel Company.—\$200 per share, buyers.

Hongkong Hotel Co.'s Six per cent. Debentures.—\$501.
Indo-China S.N. Company.—25 per cent. dis., buyers.

Douglas Steamship Company.—\$62 per share, buyers.
China Sugar Refining Company, Ltd.—\$215 per share, buyers.

Luzon Sugar Refining Company, Limited.—\$87 per share, sellers.

Hongkong Ice Company.—\$102 per share, sellers.
Hongkong Rope Manufacturing Company, Ltd.—\$115 per share, buyers and sellers.

Hongkong and Yowloon Wharf and Godown Company.—\$82 per share, sellers.

Hongkong Dairy Farm Co. Ltd.—\$14 per share, sellers.
A. S. Watson and Co., Ltd.—\$21 per share, buyers.

Hongkong High Level Tramway Co., Ltd.—40 per cent. prem., sellers.
Hongkong Steam Laundry Co., Ltd.—\$25 per share.

Green Island Cement Co. (old issue).—\$43 per share, nominal.
Green Island Cement Co. (new issue).—\$3 per share, nominal.

Hongkong Land Investment Co., Ltd.—\$93 per share, sellers.
Hongkong Electric Co., Ltd.—\$6 per share, nominal.

West Point Buildings Co., Ltd.—\$40 per share, buyers.

TELEGRAMS.

NYASSA LAND RAILWAY

Survey towards end of year.

(Reuter's Service To The "Telegraph.")

April, 29, 5.50 p.m.
Mr. Harcourt, Secretary of State for the Colonies, has announced that no substantial loan towards the cost of extending the railway to Lake Nyassa could be expected at the present time, but he hoped that a survey would be undertaken towards the end of the year.

HOME RACING.

THE THOUSAND GUINEAS.

The result of the One Thousand Guineas is as follows:—
1, Vauluse (5 to 2 agst.); 2, Silver Tag (4 to 1 agst.); 3, Bright (10 to 1 agst.). Fifteen ran; the winner won by three quarters of a length; a long and a half separated second and third.

TO-DAY'S ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOTICE.

From this date Mr. O. J. Ellis ceases to sign our firm per procurator.
E. D. SASSON & Co.
Hongkong, 1st May, 1915

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned has received instructions to sell by Public Auction on
WEDNESDAY,
the 5th. May, 1915, commencing at 11 a.m. at his Sales Rooms, Duddell Street, **One Baby Seal Skin Coat** (original cost 1800 taels). On view now.
Terms:—Cash on delivery.
GEO. P. LAMMERT, Auctioneer.

THE Undersigned has received instructions to sell by Public Auction on
THURSDAY,
the 6th. May, 1915, commencing at 2.30 p.m. at his Sales Rooms, Duddell Street, **A Large Quantity of Valuable Household Furniture** comprising:—
Teak Hatstand, Tapestry covered Drawing Room Suite, Easy Chairs, Writing Tables, Overmantels with Bevelled Mirrors, Carpets, Rugs, Pictures, Engravings and Ornaments, etc., etc.
Teak Sideboards with Bevelled Mirrors, Teak Dining Table and Chairs, Dinner Wagons, Ice Chests, Dinner and Dessert Services, Cutlery and Glass Ware, Cooking Stove, etc., etc.
Double and Single Brass Mounted Iron Bedsteads, Teak Double and Single Wardrobes with Bevelled Mirrors, Dressing Tables with Bevelled Mirrors, Marble Top Washstands, Toilet Crockery, White Lace Curtains, etc., etc.
also
A few pieces Canton Blackwood Ware
and
One Cottage Piano by "Challen" (in first class condition).
On view from Wednesday, the 5th inst.
Catalogue will be issued.
Terms:—Cash on delivery.
GEO. P. LAMMERT, Auctioneer.

THE Undersigned has received instructions to sell by Public Auction on
SATURDAY,
the 8th. May, 1915, commencing at 11 a.m. at his Sales Rooms, Duddell Street, **40 Cases Hoehl Champagne Extra Dry (pints), 69 Cases Hoehl Champagne Extra Dry (quarts), 13 Cases Hoehl Ingelheimer (quarts), 16 do Liebfraumilch, 8 do Hochheimer, 17 do Sparkling Moselle, 13 do Hoffbrau, 6 do Guinness Stout, 12 do Cognac, 4 Cases Port,** also
25 Cases John Begg's Whisky.
On view from Friday, the 7th inst.
Terms:—Cash on delivery.
GEO. P. LAMMERT, Auctioneer.

WAR TELEGRAMS.

HOW THE ENEMY PREPARED.

"Eyewitness" Story of the Gassing of the Troops.
London, April 30 2.05 a.m.
"Eye-Witness" at Headquarters says that the German plan was to make a sudden onslaught south-west with the object of gaining the British Left Wing, in a position to threaten Ypres. Some time after the gasses had been released the Germans charged over the practically unresisting French Colonials, who were immediately affected by the gas, and pressed silently and swiftly south and west. They were able to overrun and surprise a large proportion of the French troops billeted behind the front, and bring some French guns, and also ours, under a hot rifle fire at close range.

The withdrawal of the French Colonials, and the sight of the wall of vapour following them was the first intimation to the British Left that all was not well, and as the flank was exposed the British were ordered to retire to St. Julien.
Their splendid resistance saved the situation. Meanwhile the Germans hotly shelled various tactical points north of Ypres. Our reserves near Ypres had gathered in groups discussing the situation when suddenly a Staff Officer rode up and ordered them to stand to their arms, and the troops in a few minutes were marching northwards to the scene of the fight. Nothing more impressive could be imagined than the sight of the British falling-in, quietly and in perfect order, amid the wild confusion caused by panic-stricken refugees, who were swarming the roads. A confused fight in the meantime was proceeding north and northeast of Ypres, giving evidence not merely of the gallantry and steadiness of the above troops but of the remarkable presence of mind of the leaders. Behind the wall of vapour came the Germans with their mouths and noses protected by pads soaked in bicarbonate of soda, like a huge mob rushing a town. A battery of 4.7 guns was surprised and overwhelmed in a moment.

Fought Every Step of the Way.
Several field batteries further to the rear were unable to come into action till the Germans were within a few hundred yards, but not a gun was lost. One battery, taken on the flank, swung round, and fired point blank and checked the enemy's rush. Another opened with the guns pointing almost in opposite directions. The enemy, being on three sides, was under the heaviest cannonade. The Germans now opened, but the British infantry, threatened by the advance of vastly superior numbers, slowly retired without any sign of confusion, to St. Julien, fighting every step of the way.

Help was soon forthcoming, for the reserves, whose officers without waiting for orders, led them forward, attacked the Germans with the bayonet. A melee ensued, in which we more than held our own, both sides losing heavily. One German battalion especially was severely handled, and its Colonel is among the prisoners. Other reinforcements arrived. When night-fall fighting continued in the moonlight. We made repeated bayonet charges, driving back the enemy and recapturing the heavy guns.

"Great Slaughter to the Enemy."
The Germans at 3 o'clock in the morning on April 24, under cover of gas, re-attacked east of St. Julien, and also advanced to the west. Large masses about noon attacked St. Julien. The British retired, contesting every inch, and repeatedly counter-attacking, but a gallant handful of some two or three hundred held out in St. Julien till late at night. Our line was re-established at night, 700 yards to the rear. Meanwhile there was persistent fighting along the Canal, the enemy forcing a crossing at Bessinghe and strongly holding Hetsas, Steenstraete, and Liz rae.
We strongly counter-attacked at St. Julien in the morning of April 25, and gained ground, but were checked in front of the village. The Germans in the afternoon made repeated assaults in great strength near Broodseinde, supported by a tremendous cannonade of asphyxiating bombs. All were repulsed with great slaughter to the enemy. We took 45 prisoners. The situation at nightfall was unchanged.

MEMORIAL SERVICE AT OTTAWA.

April 30, 4.25 a.m.
Reuter's correspondent at Ottawa reports that a Memorial Service for the Canadians who have died on the battlefield has been held in the Parliament grounds. The Duke and Duchess of Connaught and all the authorities were present. 2,500 troops for Overseas service paraded, and there was an immense concourse of people. The Presbyterian Moderator preached a most impressive sermon.

Ypres Now in Flames.

The situation was now somewhat restored immediately north of Ypres, but the enemy farther west crossed the Canal, occupying Steenstraete and Hetsas. Crossing three-quarters of a mile to the south, he held several points on the west bank. We were shelled all night.

Two heavy German attacks at Broodseinde, east of Zonnebeke, at 1.30 in the morning were repulsed. Ypres was now in flames as the result of the intense bombardment on the early morning of April 23. With the co-operation of the French, we strongly counter-attacked. Entering the wood west of St. Julien, we attacked the Germans with the bayonet. We had to advance in the open, but the dash of the troops was splendid. The case of one man is typical of many. This man had his rifle smashed by a bullet, but he fought with an entrenching tool. The losses on both sides were severe.

We entrenched at 11 o'clock in the morning, when the German wedge had been removed to some extent, and the immediate danger was over.

Our progress at various points in the afternoon further straightened the line, despite the capture of Lizerne by the Germans.

ENEMY AIRCRAFT AT IPSWICH AND WHITTON.

April 30 4.25 a.m.
Enemy aircraft dropped incendiary bombs at Ipswich and Whitton this morning. Three houses were burned. It is unknown whether there were any casualties.

Aircraft dropped bombs and set fire to three houses in Bury St. Edmunds.

It is not known whether a Zeppelin or an aeroplane appeared over Ipswich. Of several bombs, one was incendiary, and fell through the roof of a house occupied by a family of three into a bedroom, in which was the twelve-year-old daughter of the tenant of the house.

The bomb struck a chest of drawers, which immediately burst into a mass of flames. The father rescued his child. The flames spread to the two adjoining houses, which were practically gutted.

The Zeppelin visit was the most abortive of all. It is not certain whether there were one or two airships. The only damage caused was a few fires in Ipswich and Bury St. Edmunds. No one was injured.

DAIRY FARM NEWS.

WE MAKE IT OUR BUSINESS

to give you

BEST VALUE FOR YOUR MONEY.

OUR BUTCHERY

is the Only One of its Kind in the Colony and our

FRESH MILK

and other Dairy Products are unequalled in the East for

PURITY & EXCELLENCE.

Every Department under Expert European Supervision.

IT WILL PAY YOU TO DEAL WITH US.

WAR TELEGRAMS.

SENTENCE OF DEATH ON A BRITISH PRISONER.

April 29, 7.05 p.m.
Reuter's correspondent at Amsterdam reports that the death sentence on Private Lonsdale has been confirmed and awaits ratification by the Kaiser.

BRITISH GENERAL REPORTED KILLED.

April 30, 6.25 a.m.
It is unofficially announced that Brigadier-General J. Haesler has been reported killed.

BRITISH ATTACKS AT LA BASSEE.

April 30, 5 a.m.
Despatches from Rotterdam say that the fighting along the Canal continues most furiously. The British are attacking in constantly increasing strength.
The British are also vigorously offensive in the La Bassee district, where they have never lost the initiative. Streams of dead and wounded are arriving in Belgium by rail and road.

DESPERATE ATTACKS REPULSED BY RUSSIANS.

April 30, 4.25 a.m.
According to Reuter's correspondent at Petrograd, an official announcement says that enemy attacks west and north of the Niemen, north of Sawalki, north of Prasnysz, near the Uzick Pass and in the direction of Stry, where the attacks were repeated and desperate, have been repulsed.

OUR CASUALTIES.

April 29, 6.30 p.m.
The latest casualty list contains the following names:—
Killed:—A. E. Anderson (Camerounians), O. E. W. Bland, J. R. Caird, W. A. R. Carter, A. McDuff, R. R. McIntosh, A. T. McIlver, R. W. Sterling, N. M. Young.
Died of Wounds: E. Cloupin, A. S. Henderson, G. Kirk (Lancasters), E. S. Bamford, F. Stratford.
Wounded: R. E. Barasley, E. B. Bixter, W. N. Briggs, A. C. Campbell (Borderers), H. F. Campbell, A. Hobbie, F. M. Evans, G. Bilton (Borderers), W. Hildsworth, Second Lieut. S. Jewers (Lancasters), E. Keatinge, T. Kealy, R. Lord (Northumberland Fusiliers), A. B. Muirhead, B. Neame, W. Oliver, Rutherford, T. Oatram, B. Raphael, J. E. Richardson, J. Rabie, G. W. Sharps, C. V. Simpson, Second Lieut. G. Sweet (Northumberland Fusiliers), V. Wardle, D. Wilkins, J. Chamberlain (South Wales Borderers).
Believed to have been killed: R. M. H. vey.
A correction states that A. Vincent reported killed should read C. A. Vincent.

CANADIAN CASUALTIES.

April 29, 7.5 p.m.
To-day's list contains seven Canadian officers killed and 38 wounded.

DRINK TAXATION.

April 29, 7.55 p.m.
In the House of Commons, the Chancellor of the Exchequer (Mr. Lloyd George) introduced proposals dealing with the question of Drink.
He proposed that the spirit duty be doubled; that on light beers to remain unchanged; a graduated surtax to 30/- per barrel on heavy brews; the wine duties to be quadrupled, sparkling wines to pay 15/- per gallon.
It is expected that the beer and wine surtaxes will yield £3,000,000 extra revenue.
The Government, the Chancellor said, must also have complete control over certain areas. They must be enabled to close any public-house which is considered to be injurious; they must be able to suspend the sale of spirits and heavy beers in those areas; and also to utilize public houses to sell food.
The Chancellor of the Exchequer emphasised that the Government's drink proposals were necessary to ensure, not ultimate victory, but victory soon and without unnecessary loss of life. Vast quantities of war materials were needed, because the time was coming when the Allies' attack would be of a more sustained character than had hitherto been witnessed, and the expenditure of munitions would be on an unprecedented scale, even in this war.
Mr. Lloyd George affirmed that the time lost by drinking was equivalent to the services of 150,000 men, but he did not think he would be justified in proposing a total prohibition until other remedies had failed.

Steadily Advancing.
(Official Telegram from the British Foreign Office.)
April 29.

The War Office makes the following announcement. In the face of continual opposition, the troops have now established themselves across the end of the Gallipoli peninsula, from a point N.E. of Eski Hissarlik to the mouth of the stream on the opposite side. They have also beaten off all attacks at Sari Bair and are steadily advancing.

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TAIYUAN	19th June.	5th May.
CHANGSHA		25th June.

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WESTWARD.

The S.S. "Sanhia," tons 5,192, Capt. Robertson, will be despatched for Spore, Penang, Rangoon & Calcutta on the 29th April, at 11 a.m.

The S.S. "Sangola," tons 5,182, Capt. Milne, R.N.R., will be despatched for Singapore, Penang and Calcutta on the 14th May.

The above steamers have excellent saloon accommodations for Passengers and are fitted with all modern conveniences and carry a duly qualified surgeon.

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Hongkong, April 28, 1915

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HONGKONG-CANTON LINE.

HONGKONG TO CANTON. | CANTON TO HONGKONG.

SATURDAY, 1st MAY.

10.00 p.m. Heungshan. | 5.00 p.m. Kinshan.

SUNDAY, 2nd MAY.

10.00 p.m. Falshan. | 12 noon Heungshan.

Single Fare by Night Steamer.....	\$ 6.00
Return Fare by Night (available also for Return by day Steamer).....	10.00
Single Fare by Day Steamer.....	4.00
Return Fare by Day Steamer.....	8.00

HONGKONG-MACAO LINE.

s.s. Sul Tai, tons 1,651 | s.s. Taishan, tons 2,006

HONGKONG TO MACAO.

Week days at 8 a.m. and 2 p.m. from the Company's Wing Lok Street Wharf. Sundays at 9 a.m. and 1 p.m. from the Company's Wing Lok Street Wharf.

MACAO TO HONGKONG.

Week days at 7.30 a.m. & 2 p.m. Sundays at 7.30 a.m. & 3 p.m.

EXCURSION TO MACAO.

SUNDAY, 2nd MAY.

The Company's Steamship TAISHAN will depart from the COMPANY'S WING LOK STREET WHARF at 9 a.m. and return from Macao at 3 p.m.

N.B.—The Company will also run a steamer from Macao on Sunday at 7.30 a.m., and from Hongkong at 1 p.m., from the Company's Wing Lok Street Wharf.

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s.s. SUI AN.

Departures from Macao to Canton on Monday, Wednesday and Friday at 9 p.m. Departures from Canton to Macao on Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 4.30 p.m.

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s.s. Sainam, 588 tons and s.s. Nanning, 460 tons.

One of the above steamers leaves Canton for Wuchow every Monday, Wednesday and Friday, at about 8 a.m., and the other leaves Wuchow for Canton on the same days at 8.30 a.m. Round trips take about 5 days. Passengers can return to Hongkong or vice versa by the Company's direct steamers LINTAN and SANUI. These vessels have superior Cabin accommodation and are lighted throughout by electricity. Electric fan in each Cabin.

Booking Office open daily (Sunday excepted) 9 a.m. to 5 p.m. Further particulars may be obtained at the Office of the

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Projected Sailings from Hongkong—

Destination.	Steamers.	Sailing Date
MARSEILLES AND LONDON, via Singapore, Penang, Colombo, Suez & Port Said	\$Miyasaki Maru Capt. Teranaka	T. 16,900 (THURS., 13th May, at noon.
VICTORIA, B.C. and SEATTLE via Keelung, Shanghai, Moji, Kobe, Yokkaichi, and Yokohama	\$Sado Maru Capt. Asakawa	T. 12,500 (TUES., 4th May, at 4 p.m.
	\$Awa Maru Capt. Haru	T. 12,500 (TUES., 18th May, at 4 p.m.
SYDNEY & MELBOURNE, via Manila, Thursday Island, Townsville and Brisbane	\$Hitachi Maru Capt. Tomimaga	T. 13,500 (TUES., 18th May, at 11 a.m.
	\$Tango Maru Capt. K. Soyeda	T. 13,500 (TUES., 15th June, at 4 p.m.
CALCUTTA via Spore, Penang & Rangoon	Ceylon Maru Capt. Shincho	T. 12,000 (SATUR., 1st May.
BOMBAY via Singapore, Malacca and Colombo	Jinsen Maru Capt. Terada	T. 8,000 (MONDAY, 10th May.
SHANGHAI, Kobe & Yokohama	Tosa Maru Capt. Takano	T. 12,000 (TUESDAY, 11th May.
SHANGHAI & Kobe	Tango Maru Capt. Soyeda	T. 13,500 (SATUR., 15th May, at 10 a.m.
	Hirano Maru Capt. Fraser	T. 16,000 (TUES., 11th May, at 10 a.m.

Fitted with wireless telegraphy.

PASSENGER SEASON FOR 1915.

FOR EUROPE.

Steamers.	Displacement.	Leave Hongkong.
Miyasaki Maru	16,000 tons	Thursday 13th May
Kitano	16,000 "	" 20th May
Fushimi	25,000 "	" 3rd June
Hirano	16,000 "	" 17th June
Katori	20,000 "	" 1st July
Kamo	16,000 "	" 15th July

FOR AMERICA.

Steamers.	Displacement.	Leave Hongkong.
Sado Maru	12,500 tons	Tuesday 4th May
Awa	12,500 "	" 18th May
Shidzuoka	12,500 "	Thursday 27th May
Aki	12,500 "	Tuesday 15th June
Tamba	12,500 "	" 29th June
Yokohama	12,500 "	Thursday 8th July

For further information apply to

Telephone No. 292.

T. KUSUMOTO, Manager.

CHINA NAVIGATION
CO., LTD.

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

For	Steamers.	To Sail.
SWATOW & BANGKOK	Changchow	1st May at 4 p.m.
HOIHOW & PAKHOI	Wenchow	2nd May at 4 p.m.
SHANGHAI	Kanchow	2nd May at 4 p.m.
MANILA, CEBU & ILOILO	Teian	4th May at 4 p.m.
SHANGHAI	Luchow	4th May at 4 p.m.
SHANGHAI	Yingchow	6th May at 4 p.m.
MANILA, CEBU & ILOILO	Chinhua	11th May at 4 p.m.

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These steamers land passengers in Shanghai, avoiding the inconvenience of trans-shipment at Woosung.

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Hongkong 1st May, 1915.

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LIJN.

Regular Fortnightly Service between

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Steamer.	From	Expected on or about	For	Will leave on or about
Tjilmanoeck	JAVA	in port	SHAI & 2nd May	JAPAN
Tjikembang	JAPAN	13rd May	JAVA	15th May
Tjikini	JAVA	2nd half May	JAPAN	
Tjilatjap	JAVA	2nd half May	JAPAN	

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Steamer.	Displacement	Leaves Hongkong
Shinyo Maru	22,000 - 21 knots	Tuesday, 11th May, at noon.
Chiyo Maru	22,000 - 21 knots	8th June, at noon.
First Class to London		£71.10. Return (6 months) £120.
First Class to New York		£50. £96.10.
" " " San Francisco		£45. " £68.

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Seiyo Maru 14,000 - 15 knots Wednesday, 12th May.

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VIA MANILA.

MAIL SCHEDULE

(SUBJECT TO MODIFICATION.)

Steamer.	Arrive Hongkong from Australia.	Leave Hongkong for Australia.
Eastern	15th May at 10 a.m.	15th May at 10 a.m.
Aldenhams	1st May	28th May
St Albans	14th May	22nd June
Empire	24th June	17th July

The above Steamers are fitted with Refrigerating Machinery, ensuring a plentiful supply of Ice, Fresh Provisions, etc., and are lighted throughout with Electricity. All State-Rooms have Electric fans. A duly qualified Doctor and Stewardess are carried.

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FOR SWATOW, AMOY AND FOOCHOW RETURN

(Occupying 9 to 10 days.)

Steamships.	Captain	Leaving.
Haimun	A. H. Stewart	WED., 5th May at 1 p.m.
Haitan	J. W. Evans	FRI., 7th May at 1 p.m.
Hatching	W. C. Passmore	TUES., 11th May at 1 p.m.

FOR SWATOW.

Haimun..... A. H. Stewart..... SUN., 2nd May at 10 a.m.

Steamers will arrive at and depart from the Co.'s Wharf near

Blake Pier.

For Freight and Passage, apply to

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LOG BOOK.

The Glenroy.
It is confidently expected that the Glenroy will not have to be regarded as a total loss, says the Straits Times of April 21. Her salvage will not be an easy task, but it is hoped that the work will be completed in three weeks or so. The vessel was sliding off the rocks, but the captain forced her back into position under her own steam and so prevented her sinking. The Marine Court of Enquiry will be held next Wednesday.

The Gazette.

Captain McClure, of the Tak-sang is on leave. Captain R. A. Mathews, from reserve, has gone master, Tak-sang.

Mr. U. E. Fuller has been appointed second officer, Tuckwo. Mr. R. Pote Hunt, second officer, Tuckwo, has resigned.

Mr. F. Nicoll has been appointed second officer, Tak-sang. Mr. H. Coaway, second officer, Tak-sang, has resigned.

Mr. G. Forrester, chief officer, Wingsang, has gone chief officer, Oosang. Mr. A. R. Shaw, chief officer, Oosang, has gone chief officer, Tak-sang.

Mr. W. Orisp, second officer, Wingsang, has gone acting chief officer, same ship. Mr. F. B. Shulerad has been appointed second officer, Wingsang.

Mr. F. J. Hill, chief officer, Kweilin, has gone chief officer, Katsu. Mr. J. Isbister, chief officer, Katsu, has gone chief officer, Fochow.

Mr. R. Turnbull, supercargo, Katsu, has gone chief officer, Kweilin.

Mr. J. Jensen, second officer, Kweilin, has gone second officer, Katsu.

Mr. A. McEachran, chief officer, Iohang, is on leave.

Captain J. D. Mills, Kweilin, gone master, Tean. Captain McEachran, from leave, has gone master, Kweilin. Captain I. Walker, Tean, is on leave.

Mr. G. P. Macdonald, second officer, Hanyang, has gone second officer, Ngankin. Mr. D. King, second officer, Ngankin, has resigned.

Mr. S. C. Frandsen, from reserve, has gone second officer, Hanyang.

Mr. C. M. Henderson, second officer, Hain Peking, is on leave.

Mr. N. Crosby, from reserve, has gone second officer, Hain Peking.

Mr. D. P. Bent, second officer, Tungchow, has gone second officer, Shaoching. Mr. W. G. Davies, second officer, Shaoching, has gone second officer, Tungchow.

Captain W. McIntosh, of the Shengking, is on reserve.

Mr. R. A. Watt, from reserve, has gone acting master, Shengking.

Mr. T. Henderson, chief engineer, Anhui, is on leave. Mr. G. Oormack, second engineer, Anhui, has gone acting chief engineer, same ship.

Mr. R. Taylor, third engineer, Ngankin, has gone second engineer, Anhui.

Mr. S. W. Windrim, third engineer, Liangchow, has gone third engineer, Ngankin.

Mr. A. McVean has been appointed third engineer, Liangchow.

Mr. G. B. Hood, third engineer, Poyang, has gone third engineer, Shaoching. Mr. L. Cousins, third engineer, Shaoching, has gone third engineer, Poyang.

Mr. B. Fallesen, from leave, has gone second officer, Anping. Mr. O. Strand, fourth engineer, Kungking, has gone third engineer, Kiangteen.

Mr. A. B. Damse has been appointed fourth engineer, Kungking.

Mr. E. Von Dassel, from leave, has gone second officer, Kiangtoo. Mr. John Adams, from leave, has gone acting chief officer, Poochi.

Mr. Schnitfinke, from leave, has gone acting second engineer, Poochi.

Mr. F. M. R. Carter, chief officer, Tehhsing, has resigned. Mr. D. King, late O.N. Co., has been appointed chief officer, Tehhsing.—Shipping and Engineering.

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For	Steamship	On
MANILA	Yuensang*	Sat., 1st May at 3 p.m.
Kobe & Moji	Yatsing	Wed., 5th May at 3 p.m.
SHANGHAI	Hangsang†	Thur., 6th May at d'light
SHANGHAI	Choyssang†	Fri., 7th May at d'light
SHANGHAI	Namsang†	Fri., 7th May at d'light
MANILA	Loongsang†	Sat., 8th May at 3 p.m.
S'PORE, Pang & C'utta.	Fooksang†	Wed., 12th May at 3 p.m.

Return Tours to Japan.

The steamers "Kutsang," "Namsang" and "Fooksang," leave about every 3 weeks for Shanghai and Japan, returning via Kobe (Inland Sea) and Moji to Hongkong. Time occupied 20 days. This service is supplemented by the "Yatsing" and "Kumsang" leaving Hongkong at regular intervals for Yokohama, Kobe and Moji and returning thence direct to Hongkong. Time occupied 16 days. These vessels have all modern improvements and are fitted throughout with Electric Light.

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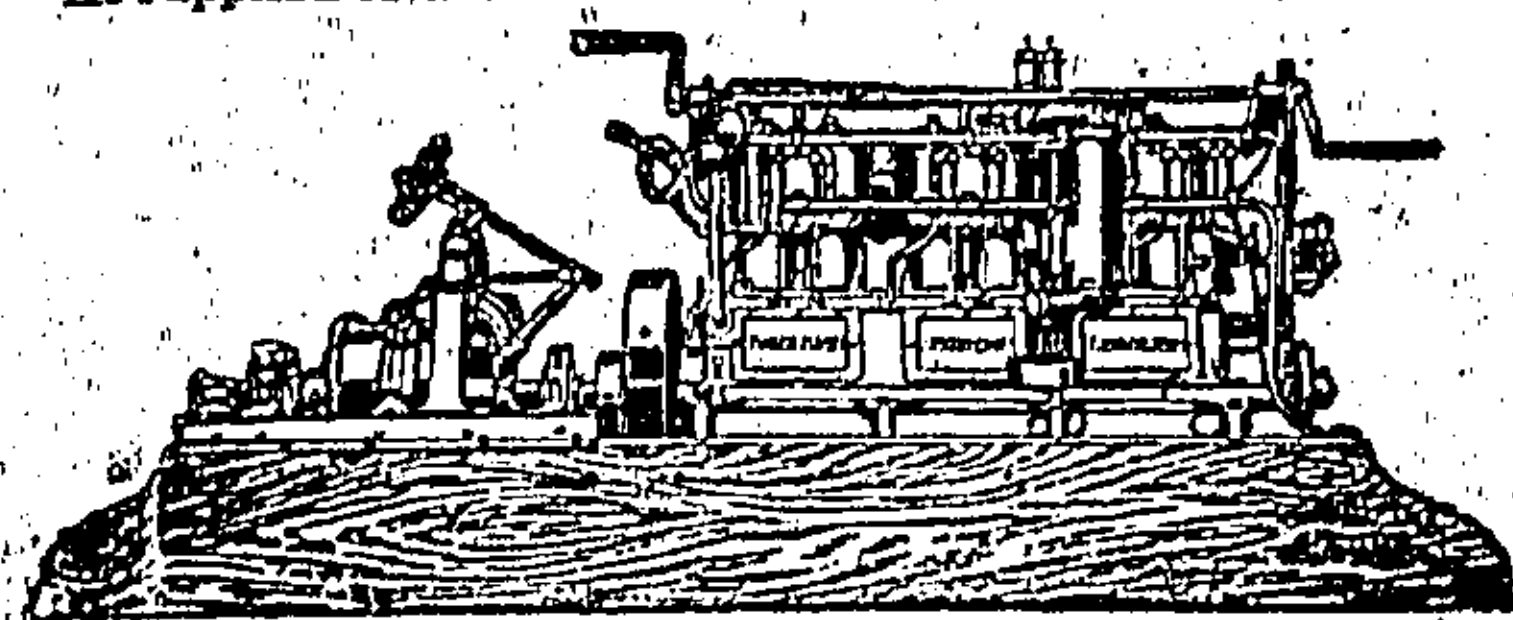
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Marseilles & London	Kalomo	B. L. L.	10, May
L'don, S'pore, via P'ang, C'bo, &c.	Nilore	P. & O.	12, May
M'les, L'don via S'pore etc.	Miyazaki M.	N. Y. K.	13, May
London	Monshire	J. M. Co.	5, June

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Via, B.C. & S'le via K'lung &c.	Sado M.	N. Y. K.	4, May
Boston and New York	Indradeo	S. T. & Co.	4, May
San F'co via S'hai & Japan &c.	Mongolia	P. M. Co.	5, May
Boston & New York via Suez	Inveric	B. L. L.	8, May
Mexican, Peruvian and Chile			
Ports via Japan	Seiyo M.	T. K. K.	11, May
San F'co via S'hai & Japan etc.	Shinyo M.	T. K. K.	11, May
Via, B.C. T'ma via S'hai & Japan	Sentle M.	O. S. K.	14, May
San F'co via Manila & Japan &c.	Persia	P. M. Co.	18, May

AUSTRALIA.

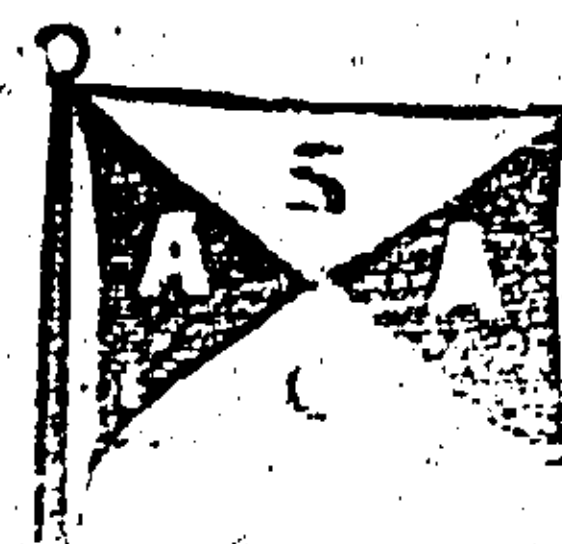
Australian Ports	Taiyuan	B. & S.	5, May
Australian Ports via Timor	Easton	G. L. Co.	15, May
Australian Ports via Manila	Hitachi M.	N. Y. K.	17, May
Australian Ports via Manila	Changsha	B. & S.	25, June

SINGAPORE, COAST PORTS AND JAPAN.

Shanghai	Esang	J. M. Co.	30, Apr.
Shanghai, Kobe & Yokohama	Amazon	M. M.	3, May
Shanghai	Nubia	P. & O.	7, May
Manila	Loongsang	J. M. Co.	8, May
S'hai, Moji, Kobe and Yokohama	Nagaya	P. & O.	10, May
Shanghai, Kobe and Yokohama	Hirano M.	N. Y. K.	11, May
Shanghai, Kobe and Yokohama	Tosa M.	N. Y. K.	13, May
Moji & Kobe	Riojun M.	N. Y. K.	13, May
Singapore, Penang & Calcutta	Sangola	D. & Co.	14, May
S'pore, Batavia, Samarang etc.	Borneo M.	D. & Co.	18, May
Nagasaki, Kobe and Yokohama	Tango M.	N. Y. K.	25, May
Batavia, Cheribon, Samarang, &c.	Hokuto M.	D. & Co.	9, June
Singapore, Mauritius & South			
African Ports	Salamis	B. L. L.	15, June
Shanghai	Tippinas	J. O. J. L.	Q. desp.
Shanghai	Tjitaroom	J. O. J. L.	Q. desp.
Shanghai	Tjikembang	J. O. J. L.	Q. desp.
Japan	Tjilatjap	J. O. J. L.	Q. desp.
Shanghai	Tjimaneck	J. O. J. L.	Q. desp.
Shanghai	Tjibodas	J. O. J. L.	Q. desp.

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The P. M. s.s. MONGOLIA will be despatched from this port on Wednesday, May 5, at 1 p.m. and not as per schedule, May 4, for San Francisco, via Shanghai, Nagasaki, Kobe, Yokohama, Shimonoseki, Yokohama and Honolulu.

The P. M. s.s. PERSIA will sail from Yokohama on Friday, April 30, via Manila for Hongkong. The mail has been transferred to the s.s. AWA MARU of the N. Y. K. Line, due to arrive Hongkong May 9.

AUSTRALIAN MAIL.

The E. & A. s.s. ALDENHAM from Sydney, left Manila for this port on the 29th inst. at 9 a.m. and may be expected to arrive here on Saturday, noon.

MERCHANT STEAMERS.

The I. O. S. N. s.s. YATSHING from Singapore is due at Hongkong on the 1st May.

The I. O. S. N. s.s. NAMSANG from Calcutta is due at Hongkong on the 4th May.

The S. L. s.s. MONMOUTHSHIRE from London is due at Hongkong on the 19th May.

The S. L. s.s. MERIONETHSHIRE from London is due at Hongkong on the 30th May.

The s.s. GLENLOGAN from London is due here on or about Wednesday, 5th May.

VESSELS IN PORT.

Steamers.

Monteagle, Br. s.s. 3,953, F. L. Davidson, 22nd inst.—Vancouver, General—C.P.R.

Kansu, Br. s.s. 1,143, Mookman, 23rd inst.—Canton, Gen.—B. & S.

Carnarvonshire, Br. s.s. 3,904, L. W. Bolland, 23rd inst.—Shanghai, 20th inst.—Gen.—J. M. & Co.

Chingchow, Br. s.s. 1,195, J. S. Doyle, 25th inst.—Saigon, 19th inst., Rice—S. T. & Co.

Bourbon, Br. s.s. 998, Leantillan, 25th inst.—Saigon, 20th inst., Rice—Chinese.

Laertes, Br. s.s. 1,340, Jenkins, 25th inst.—Kobe, 18th inst., Rice—Order.

Hanoi, Fr. s.s. 719, Ch. Le Chevalier, 25th inst.—Hohe, 25th inst., Gen.—A. R. Marty.

Yuensang, Br. s.s. 1,128, P. H. Wolfe, 27th inst.—Manila, 21st inst., Gen.—J. M. & Co.

Mongolia, Am. s.s. 8,750, Emery R. Co., 27th inst.—Nagasaki, 20th inst., Gen.—P. M. S. Co.

Hangsang, Br. s.s. 1,356, S. Wilde, 28th inst.—Saigon, 23rd inst., Rice—J. M. & Co.

Sungking, Br. s.s. 987, J. Robinson, 28th inst.—Hohe, 25th inst., Gen.—B. & S.

Tijiwong, Dut. s.s. 3,661, A. Oldenburger, 28th inst.—Saigon, 23rd inst., Rice & Wood—Chinese.

Haichang, Br. s.s. 1,267, W. C. Passmore, 28th inst.—Swatow, 27th inst., General—D. L. & Co.

Hild, Norw. s.s. 720, G. Tensen, 28th inst.—28th inst.—Bangkok, 19th inst., Rice—Chinese.

Kanchow, Br. s.s. 1,222, J. Gibbs, 28th inst.—Shanghai, Gen.—B. & S.

Tungshan, Br. s.s. 2,559, Muir, 29th inst.—Canton, Gen.—D. & Co.

Varg, Norw. s.s. 873, J. Jobson, 30th inst.—Kin-Han, 27th inst., Rice—Chinese.

Taiyo Maru, Jap. s.s. 1,630, T. Fimote, 30th inst.—Dairen, 23rd inst., Gen.—M. B. K.

Teau, Br. s.s. 1,133, Mills, 30th April—Manila, 27th inst., Gen.—B. & S.

Phranang, Br. s.s. 1,022, H. Flahman, 29th inst.—Bangkok, 22nd inst., Rice—Chinese.

Halmun, Br. s.s. 641, Stewart, 30th inst.—Swatow, 29th inst., Gen.—D. L. & Co.

Shaohsing, Br. s.s. 1,307, Tuobben, 30th April—Canton, Gen.—B. & S.

Fukui Maru, Jap. s.s. 3,087, H. Cheshaki, 30th April—Moji, 23rd April, Coal—M. B. K.

Moyori Maru, Jap. s.s. 2,295, S. Kishibiki, 30th April—Moji, 24th April, Coal—N. Y. K.

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THE HONGKONG TELEGRAPH.

EXTRA

HONGKONG, SATURDAY, MAY 1, 1915.

WHAT TO BELIEVE IN WAR NEWS.

BY
H. Belloc.

The following article by Mr. H. Belloc appeared in *Pearson's Magazine*.

The other day there came a message to London from Italy, solemnly delivered in printer's ink and repeated in nearly every newspaper, that the town of Cracow was invested, that the bombardment had begun, and that part of the city was in flames.

Cracow is the key of Silesia, and Silesia is the Lancashire of Prussia. The successful investment of Cracow would certainly bring the war to its last phase, and that phase, one bringing rapid victory to the Allies.

But Cracow was not invested; no one had bombarded it. The whole thing was fantastic nonsense.

So much for one particular newspaper report, which had nothing to distinguish it from other telegrams and news, and which millions of people must have read and believed.

Every one of the readers of these lines will be able to recall other instances of the same kind. I have before me as I write extracts from that sort. In one, Roulers has been recaptured; in another, Lille is recaptured; in another (a much earlier one), the Germans are at Pont Oise.

Sometimes these accounts appear in long and detailed descriptions proceeding from the pens of men who are fairly well known in Fleet Street, and who have the courage to sign their names.

There has, perhaps, never been a great public occasion in regard to which it was more necessary that men should form a sound judgment, and yet there has certainly not been one in our time upon which the materials for such a judgment have been more confused.

The importance of a sound public judgment upon the progress of the war is not always clearly appreciated. It depends upon truths which many men have forgotten, and upon certain political forces which, in the ordinary rush and tumble of professional politics, are quite forgotten. Let me recall those truths and those forces.

The truths are these:—that no government can effectively exercise its power save upon the basis of public opinion. A government can exercise its power over a conquered province in spite of public opinion, but it cannot work, save for a short time and at an enormous cost in friction, counter to the opinion of those with whom it is concerned as citizens and supporters. By which I do not mean that party politicians cannot act thus in peace, and upon unimportant matters. I mean that no kind of government has ever been able to act thus in a crisis.

It is also wise to keep the mass of people in ignorance of disasters that may be immediately repaired, or of follies or even vices in government which may be redressed before they become dangerous.

It is always absolutely wise to prevent the enemy in time of war from learning things which would be an aid to him. That is the reason why a strict censorship in time of war is not only useful but essentially and drastically necessary. But though public opinion, even in time of peace, is only in part informed; and though in time of war it may be very insufficiently informed, yet upon it and with it you govern. Without it or against it in time of war you cannot govern.

Now if during the course of a great war men come quite to misjudge its very nature, the task of the Government would be strained to some time or other in the future to breaking point. False news, too readily credited, does not leave people merely insufficiently informed, conscious of their ignorance, and merely grumbling because they cannot learn more; it has the positive effect of putting them into the wrong frame of mind, of making them support what they should not support, and neglect what they should not neglect.

Unfortunately, public authority, which possesses and rightfully exercises so much power in the way of censorship—that is, in the way of limiting information—has little power to correct false information. The Censor receives a message, saying that at the expense of heavy loss General So-and-so's brigade, composed of the Dorsetshires and the Buffs, repelled the enemy upon such-and-such a front, but that 300 men are missing from the brigade at the end of the action. If he allows this piece of news to go through at all he must even so refuse to allow any mention of the names of the regiments, of their strength, of the place where they were fighting, and the numbers of those who are missing.

Why must the Censor do this? Because this information would be of the utmost value to the enemy. The enemy, remember, does not ever quite know what is in front of him. Indeed, the whole of military history consists in the story of men who are successful because they can gauge better than other men the forces which they have to meet.

Now if you let him know that on such-and-such an occasion the force that he met upon such-and-such a front was a brigade of infantry, and if you let him know its composition, and if you do this kind of thing with regard to the army in general, you end by letting him know two things which he particularly wants to know, and which it is all your duty to prevent him knowing. You let him know the size of the force in front of him, and you let him know its composition.

Similar reasons make the Censor hide from the enemy the number of men missing. The enemy knows if he has taken in prisoners wounded and unwounded 250 men, and for all he knows, that is, excepting the dead, your total loss; but if you publish the fact that you have lost a thousand men, he is accurately informed of a weakness in your present disposition, which he otherwise would not suspect.

All this action of the Censor is as wise as it is necessary, but in the face of false news he is in another position. In the first place, it is difficult for him to judge it (unless, of course, it concerns our own particular forces). In the second place, it may not concern matters which the enemy can possibly ignore. For instance, in this example of the supposed investment of Cracow, the Russians were certainly approaching the place. The news might conceivably be true. If it were true, the enemy would already be acquainted with it, and it would be of a nature not to aid him, but to discourage him. But the news was, in fact, untrue, and, being untrue, its publication did not do a little harm.

Now, how are we to counter this danger? How is the plain

man to distinguish in his news of the war what is true from what is false, and so arrive at a sound opinion? After some months of study in connection with my work upon the three campaigns, I may be able to suggest certain ways in which such a position should be approached.

In the first place, the bases of all sound opinion are the official communiques read with the aid of a map.

When I say "the official communiques" I do not mean those of the British Government alone, nor even of the Allies alone, but of all the belligerents. You must read impartially the communiques of the Austro-Hungarian and of the German governments together with those of the British government and its Allies, or you will certainly miss the truth. By which statement I do not mean that each government is equally accurate, still less equally full in its relation; but that, unless you compare all the statements of this sort, you will have most imperfect evidence; just as you would have very imperfect evidence in a court of law if you only listened to the prosecution and refused to listen to the defence. Now, these official communiques have certain things in common by whatever government they are issued. There are certain features in them which you will always find although they come from nations as different as those of a Prussian staff officer and a Serbian patriot.

These common features we may tabulate thus:

(a) Places named as occupied by the forces of the Government in question are really occupied. To invent the occupation of a town or point not in one's own hands would serve no purpose. It would not deceive the enemy and it would not long support opinion at home. Thus, when Lodz was reported occupied by the Germans in the middle of December, all careful students of the war knew perfectly well that the news was true.

(b) Numbers, when they are quoted in connection with a really ascertainable fact, and with regard to a precise and concrete circumstance, are nearly always reliable; though their significance differs, as I shall show in a moment, very greatly according to the way they are treated. Thus, if a government says, "in such-and-such a place or on such-and-such a day we took 3,000 prisoners," it is presuming to tell the truth, for the enemy who has lost those prisoners knows it as well as they do. But estimates of what has happened in the way of numbers, where the government is using the estimate can have no direct knowledge, are quite another matter. These are only gathered from prisoners or from spies, and are often ridiculously wrong.

(c) All official communiques of whatever government conceal reverses, save in minor points. They are wise to do this because there is no need to tell the enemy more than he may know of his own success. Reverses are not actually denied. They are omitted. Witness all omission of Lemberg from Austrian or German communiques and, until somewhat late, Tannenberg in Russian, of Metz in French official accounts. These are the three points which all the official communiques have in common and by bearing them well in mind we can often frame an accurate picture, in spite of the apparent contradiction and confusion which the reading of several communiques one after the other produces.

For instance, the Germans are trying to cross the Bzura river according to the Russian communique of Saturday. Next Wednesday the Russian communique says, "Two attempts to cross the Bzura at such-and-such places were repelled;" while the German communication says,

"Our troops succeeded in crossing the Bzura river at such-and-such a village and established themselves upon the right bank." In such a case the reader will be wise to believe the German communique and to take it for granted that while the Russians have repelled certain other attempts of the enemy to cross, this attempt has succeeded. But if the Germans go on to say, "The Russians retired after suffering losses which cannot have been less than 20,000," that is not news at all. It is obviously conjecture.

The various governments issuing the communiques have acquired certain habits in them which are worth noting if one is attempting to get at an accurate view of the war, and these habits may be briefly described as follows:

The British Government publishes short notes of advances made or of positions maintained, but very rarely refers to the losing of ground. It publishes casualty lists, which are, of course, not complete till very long after the events wherein the casualties were incurred. It supplements the short communiques, and this by a more or less expanded narrative written by an official deputized for that purpose and giving accounts, often graphic, necessarily of no military value, that is, for following the campaign. For if these narratives were of that kind the object of the censorship would be defeated.

The Belgian Government at the beginning of the war allowed very full accounts to go through and permitted the presence of correspondents at the front itself. That phase is now over and does not immediately concern us.

The French Government is by far the most reticent. It occasionally mentions the capture of a colour, but it publishes no casualty lists, no account of the field guns taken by French troops, and only now and then hints at the number of prisoners. It is, however, minutely accurate and even detailed in helping us to locate the fluctuations of the front, and by the aid of the French communiques we can follow the war upon the map better than by the aid of any other.

In its control of the Press the French General Staff is absolute. There has been nothing like it before, and it has been perfectly successful. You will see whole columns cut out of the newspapers in France and left blank, so certain are the military authorities of that country that the most vigorous censorship is vital to modern war. There is lastly to be noted in connection with the French communiques, especially after the first two months of the campaign, a remarkable frankness with regard to the occasional giving of ground by their own troops. The theory is that the enemy will know this in any case, as the position is secure, details of the sort, though adverse, lend strength to the general narrative. In all this it must be remembered, of course, that the French Government, and, at this moment, the French Army, is far more powerful than any newspapers proprietor or other capitalist, and it is well for any nation at war to be able to say that.

The Russian Government is accurate and, if anything, a little too terse in what it communicates to the public; but its censorship is far less strict than that of the French or even the English. Thus during the fighting round Lodz in defence of Warsaw at the beginning of December, correspondents from Petrograd were allowed to telegraph the most flamboyant descriptions of an immediately approaching German retreat which never took place. But, I repeat, the official Russian news is sober and restrained and accurate to a fault.

When we turn to the enemy's communiques, we note first that the Austro-Hungarians are rare, insufficient, and confused. They

are of little service and may almost be neglected. But the German ones are numerous, extended and precise, and it is our particular business to judge them accurately if we are to understand the war, for when, or if, they tell the truth it is from them that we learn what would otherwise be hidden.

Well, in my judgment, these official German communiques are in the main remarkably exact, and I believe it is possible to say why they are so exact. The German General Staff makes war in a purely mechanical fashion. It gravely exaggerates, as do all modern North Germans, the calculable element in human affairs. It is obvious that if you get a reputation for exactitude your falsehood, where it pays you to tell the falsehood, will be the more likely to work. The remarkable general accuracy of the official German communiques cannot be due to any other object. It cannot be due to a mere love of truth, for the same government deliberately circulates to its own provincial press and to certain neutrals, stories which cannot in the nature of things be true. Nor is this accuracy the result either of haste or of stupidity; it is very intelligent and obviously deliberate.

When, therefore, a German communique tells an untruth that untruth is deliberate and upon an effective scale, and we have to consider what object it has, if we are to understand the news. We may take it that the object is nearly always domestic and political. Remember that these official German falsehoods, countersigned by the General Staff and the Government, are as rare as they are solid. They do not slip in. They are not vague or led up to by doubtful phrases.

Let me take two of them. Scarborough was officially described as a fortified port, like Sheerness or Cherbourg. That takes one's breath away. But monstrous as it is, it is not childish, because it was intended to give to the public that read it at home a certain effect which was, in fact, produced.

So successfully was that effect produced that a competent military critic in the German Press, writing the day after, had already got the idea that Scarborough was the most important naval base upon the East Coast. We must remember when we read such things that very few earnest men out of a thousand in our own country could give the names of the fortified naval bases upon the Adriatic, or even the Atlantic coast of France.

Another example of the same thing in a rather different line is the illumination of Berlin, the giving of a holiday to the school children and the official proclamation of a great and decisive victory in Poland during the course of the second battle for Warsaw, an action which had already lasted a fortnight, which was destined to last for many more days, and which remained at that time utterly undecided.

According to fairly reliable accounts of what was passing in Berlin at the moment, the Government was under some necessity of acting thus because the beginning of popular unrest had appeared. But whatever the cause, my point is that these German inaccuracies when they occur, which is rarely, are easily distinguishable. They stand out from the rest of the sober narrative by their conspicuous nonsense. They do not disturb the judgment of a careful reader. They should not prevent our continuing to collate most closely German statements in detail with those of the Allies, if we wish to understand the war.

There is one other point which I have already alluded to briefly, in which German communiques may mislead, and that is in the way they handle statistics. The actual wording of news is often

A TERRIBLE REVENGE.

For Germans Holsting Dead
Officer on Bayonets.

The "Petit Marseillais" publishes a grim story of the war in the Vosges narrated by an officer of the Onassera Alpines. A French lieutenant set out in the dawn to locate the enemy's telephone station. Leaving his own trench, he crawled forward unaccompanied as far as the approaches to the German lines. He was allowed to come up to them and was shot dead. When the light grew stronger the Germans hoisted the corpse on their bayonets for his comrades to see.

Without an order or a word of any kind the entire French company leaped from its trenches and rushed forward. The attack was so sudden and impetuous that the wire entanglements were broken down, and all the Germans in the trench were bayoneted, the bodies of 210 of the enemy being found in it later.—Central News.

chosen in order to deceive, although the figures may be accurate. For instance, under the title "prisoners" the Germans include all wounded men picked up, all civilians which in this singular war are carried away into captivity, and, probably, when it is to their interest to swell the number of captured, they include certain numbers of the dead. In the same way they will talk of the capture of Verdun, and not infrequently include such of their own pieces as a re-advance has rediscovered upon the field.

It may be added in conclusion that while German communiques rarely wander into conjecture, when they do they are idiotic, and exactly the same reason has made German diplomats wholly misunderstand the mind of Europe immediately before the war. A German induction upon something other than material elements is worthless, and you see it nowhere more than in the careful but often useless, though monumental, work of German historians, who will accumulate a mass of facts greater in number than those of the scholars of any other nation, and then will draw a conclusion quite shamefully absurd; conclusions which, during the last 15 years, have usually been followed by the dons of our own universities.

There is one last element for the formation of a sound opinion on the war which must be mentioned at the end of this, and that is the private evidence which occasionally but rarely comes through. Here there is no guide but that of one's own experience in travel, or that of one's own knowledge of the newspaper or the authority printing it. The occasions upon which such evidence is available are very infrequent, but when they do come the evidence is far more valuable than any official communique. Let me quote as an example the letters from Hungary which appeared in the *Morning Post* upon various occasions during the autumn and early winter. They were quite invaluable.

Lastly, one might add for those who have the leisure and the confidence, the use of the foreign press—especially the French and the German. It is biased, as is our own, and often belated in news. The German Press in particular suffers from the calculated policy of the Government of the German Empire, which at this moment believes it to be of service to stimulate public confidence of victory in every possible manner. Nevertheless, unless you do follow fairly regularly the press of all the belligerent nations, you will obtain but an imperfect view of the war as a whole.

CONTEMPORARY OPINION.

Facts to be Faced.

The following leading article was clipped from the *Globe* of March 23.

When in the Middle Ages the first serious effort was made to reform the English law which forbids the legitimising of children born out of wedlock by the subsequent marriage of the parents, the Barons of England returned the famous answer, "Nolumus leges Anglim mutari." "We will not have the laws of England changed." That reply has been the rallying cry for all those who have concerned themselves especially with the morality of the population, with the result that our law on the subject of legitimacy now differs from that of almost every other civilised country, and even from that obtaining in the northern part of our own island. Whether, in consequence English morality is noticeably superior to Scottish, we shall not attempt to determine, but it will be admitted that no general conclusions drawn from the experience of normal times can apply to those in which we now find ourselves.

It is difficult to discuss this subject without offence, but it is absolutely necessary that it should be faced. There is at this moment an enormous, an altogether unprecedented, amount of incipient motherhood among the masses of the population, and, as in so many other cases, the war compels us to set aside all preconceived ideas and prejudices and address ourselves simply to the practical needs of the time. It is terrible to think that in the next generation there will be thousands who should be able to speak with pride of the father who fought and bled for England in the greatest of her wars, but who, if the law remains unaltered, will only be able to refer to their origin with shame. It is even more terrible to think of the expectant mothers to whom will come no joy, but only black despair, when they bear a child to the man at the front, the man, their men, who will gladly marry them if they come back safe and sound. No one can be less desirous than ourselves of doing anything which could weaken the sanctity of marriage, but there is a human as well as an ecclesiastical point of view, and in this matter we do not fear to ask even for the favourable consideration of the Church.

The War Office has rightly decided to recognise the position of the "unmarried wife" in the matter of separation allowance. May we not expect that exceptional legislation should provide for the status of the child? Many of these unions are as permanent as any which have been made with the blessing of the Church or the sanction of the Registry Office, but many will never be legalised at all if the stain of illegitimacy cannot be removed from the child. We say nothing against the general principle of the English law, nor do we ask that legitimisation by subsequent marriage should be made the universal rule. It could not be believed, do any real harm to the national morality if the Scottish system were adopted for those couples in which the man is on active service, and it would bring endless comfort to thousands of women whose error is condoned in the minds of almost all, by the social upheaval brought about by the war.

War Names for Horses.

The King has given the name of Neve Chapelle to his brown yearling filly by Sunstar—Prim Nun. The name of St. Eloi has been given by Mr. W. M. Singer to his chestnut colt by Torpoint—Lily of the Valley. Whitty Raid is the name given by Lord Londale to his yearling colt by Sanselous—Whitbysea.

PUBLIC COMPANIES

NOTICE.

HONGKONG ICE COMPANY, LTD.

Application has been made to the General Managers to issue to Choy Yau Kung duplicate Certificate for 10 shares in the above Company upon the statement that the Original Certificate No. 3050 3059=10 shares, HAS BEEN LOST.

Notice is hereby given that if within 30 days from date hereof no claim or representation in respect of such Original Certificate is made to the General Managers they will proceed to deal with such application for a duplicate.

JARDINE MATHESON & Co., Ltd., General Managers. Hongkong, 26th April, 1915.

NOTICE.

THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT AND AGENCY Co., Ltd.

During my absence and until further notice Mr. MOWBRAY STAFFORD NORTHCOLE has been appointed ACTING SECRETARY.

By Order of the Board of Directors. A. SHULTON HOOPER, Secretary. Hongkong, 23rd April, 1915.

NOTICES.

G. R.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

It is hereby notified that sealed tenders in duplicate, which should be clearly marked "Tender for Lease of part of Old Supreme Court Building," will be received at the Colonial Secretary's Office until noon of Monday, the 10th day of May, 1915, for the lease of certain rooms on the Ground and First Floors of Old Supreme Court Building from 15th May to 31st December, 1915, subject to certain conditions which can be ascertained at the Office of the Director of Public Works.

Each tender must be accompanied by a receipt to the effect that the tenderer has deposited in the Colonial Treasury a sum of Five Hundred Dollars (\$500) as a pledge of the bona fides of his offer, which sum shall be forfeited to the Crown if the tenderer refuses to carry out his tender and comply with the above-mentioned conditions, should the tender be accepted.

Form of tender and further particulars can be obtained from the office of the Director of Public Works.

The Government does not bind itself to accept the highest or any tender.

W. CHATHAM, Director of Public Works. Hongkong, 3th April, 1915.

KEROSENE OIL.

We guarantee all kerosene oil sold by us to be pure and unadulterated.

Present price.—

"COMET" \$3.85 per case ex store.

"WHITE ROSE" \$4.25 per case ex store.

CHING CHEONG, 168 Des Voeux Road, Cen.

(2 blocks West of Cent. Market.

KWONG YUEN, 91 Des Voeux Road, West.

HONGKONG GENERAL CHAMBER OF COMMERCE

NOTICE.

A MEETING of FOREIGN IMPORTERS of Piece-goods will be held at the Secretary's Office, Chamber of Commerce, New Government Buildings, on MONDAY, the 3rd. May, 1915, at 4 p.m.

By Order, E. A. M. WILLIAMS, Hongkong, 28th April, 1915.

Don't forget after the Show

Open till Midnight

ALEXANDRA CAFE, Open till Midnight

Open till Midnight

Open till Midnight

Open till Midnight

Open till Midnight

Open till Midnight

Open till Midnight

Open till Midnight

ENTERTAINMENTS.

VICTORIA THEATRE.

FRIDAY, 30th April, 1915.

Miss MAY YOHE, London's Star Artist, in New Songs.

The Unique Drama, in 2 parts—2,000 feet Long.

"TOO RICH"

The Best Way to learn the latest events from Home is to see

Pathe's Gazette.

The Great Comic Keystone Film, in 2 parts.

Love & Vengeance.

BIJOU SCENIC THEATRE.

TO-NIGHT!

Important Re-Engagement For Another Four Nights only 1st, 2nd, 3rd & 4th May.

MISS MAY CLARKE, FOR ALWAYS Drama

THE LITTLE MATCH SELLER Drama in 3 parts, etc., etc.

9.15 p.m. ORCHESTRA.

NOTICE.

WE WILL SUPPLY YOU

DISS BROS. ENGLISH TAILORS.

No. 1, WYNDHAM ST. (Flower St.)

WITH A PERFECT FIT.

Established 1900.

THE WAR.

COUNTRIES ENGAGED.

Germany	Britain.
	Russia.
Austria	France.
	Belgium.
Turkey	Japan.
	Servia.
	Montenegro.

ARMY TERMS EXPLAINED.

Army corps is a complete army on a small scale in itself. The strength varies from 35,000 to 45,000 men.

Division is a force of infantry, cavalry, and artillery, usually with a strength of from 15,000 to 20,000 men.

Brigade is a force of infantry or cavalry. The infantry brigade is from 4,000 to 7,000 strong. The cavalry brigade is from 1,000 to 2,000 strong.

Regiment of infantry is from 2,000 to 4,000 strong. A cavalry regiment is from 500 to 1,000 men strong.

Squadron of cavalry is from 150 to 200 men strong.

Battery of artillery in the British and French armies has 6 guns and about 200 men. In the German Army consists of 4 guns and 150 men. In the Russian Army it consists of 8 guns and 250 men.

PRINCIPAL EVENTS.

June 28—Archduke Francis Ferdinand assassinated.

July 23—Austria sends an ultimatum to Servia.

July 31—Russia orders general mobilisation.

Aug. 1—Germany declares war on Russia. French Cabinet orders general mobilisation.

Aug. 2—German forces enter Luxembourg. Germany demands free passage through Belgium.

Aug. 4—England sends ultimatum, demanding observance of Belgian neutrality. Germany rejects ultimatum. German troops attack Liege.

Aug. 5.—England announces a state of war with Germany.

Aug. 7.—Germans enter Liege. French invade southern Alsace.

Aug. 8.—Italy reaffirms neutrality.

Aug. 15.—Austrians enter Servia. Japan sends ultimatum to Germany.

Aug. 17.—British expeditionary force completes its landing in France.

Aug. 19.—Beginning of battle of Lorraine.

Aug. 20.—Germans enter Brussels.

Aug. 23.—Germans enter Namur and begin attack on Mons.

Aug. 24.—British begin retreat from Mons.

Aug. 25.—French evacuate Malmedy.

Aug. 26.—Non-partisan French Cabinet organised. Germans take Longwy.

Aug. 27.—Louvain burned by Germans. Japanese blockade Tsingtau.

Aug. 28.—Battle of Heligoland.

CONSIGNEES

TOYO KISEN KAISHA, a.s. "SHINYO MARU"

From SAN FRANCISCO, via HONOLULU, JAPAN PORTS and SHANGHAI.

The above named Steamer having arrived, Consignees of cargo are hereby notified to send in their Bills of Lading for counter-signature, and to take immediate delivery of Cargo from alongside.

Cargo remaining undelivered on 1st May, will be landed into Godown at Consignees' risk and delivery must then be taken from the Company's Godown. Cargo remaining undelivered on May 3rd at noon, will be subject to landing charges and storage charges will be assessed on all Goods undelivered at 5 p.m. on May 7th.

No Fire Insurance whatever will be effected.

No Claim will be recognised after the Goods have left the Steamer or Godown.

All chafed and damaged cargo will be landed into the Godown, and examined on 13th May at 2 p.m.

No Claim will be recognised if filed after May 14th, 1915.

K. DOI, Actg. Agent, Hongkong, 30th April, 1915.

OFFICIAL MARKET PRICES

Hongkong, March 12, 1915
BUTCHER MEAT

Beef Sirloin—Mei Lung Pa	lb. 19
" Prime Cut—	" 21
" Corned—Ham Ngau Yuk	" 19
" Roast—Shiu	" 17
" Breast—Ngau Lam	" 17
" Soup—Tong Yuk	" 15
" Steak—Ngau Yuk Pa	" 20
" do.,—Sirloin—Ngau Lau	" 30
" Sausages—Ngau Cheung	" 24
Bullock's Brains—No	per set 10
" Tongue, fresh—Ngau Li	each 50
" corned—Ham Ngau Li	" 60
" Head—Ngau Tau	" \$1.00
" Heart—Ngau Sum	lb. 14
" Hump, Salt—Ngau Kin	" 20
" Feet—Ngau Keuk	each 11
" Kidneys—Ngau Yiu	" 11
" Tail—Ngau Mei	" 13
" Liver—Ngau Kon	lb. 13
" Tripe (undressed)—Ngau To	" 8
Calves' Head & Feet—Ngau-tai-tau-keuk	set \$1.00
Mutton Chop—Yeung Pei Kwat	lb. 25
" Leg—Yeung Pei	" 25
" Shoulder—Yeung Shau	" 24
" Saddle—	" 27
Pigs Chittlings—Chu Chong	" 27
" Brains—Chu No	per set 24
" Feet—Chu Keuk	lb. 13
" Fry—Chu Chap	" 15
" Head—Chu Tau	" 16
" Heart—Chu Sam	each 11
" Kidneys—Chu Yiu	" 18
" Liver—Chu Kon	lb. 28
Pork Chop—Chu Pai Kwat	" 24
" Corned—Ham Chu Yuk	" 28
" Leg—Chu Fai	" 20
" Fat or Lard—Chu Yau	" 20
Sheep's Head and Feet—Yeung Tau Keuk	set 60
" Kidneys—Yeung Yiu	each 8
" Liver—Yeung Kon	lb. 26
Sucking Pigs, to order—Chu Tsai	" 22
Suet, Beef—Shang Ngau Yau	" 20
" Mutton—Shang Yeung Yau	" 26
" Veal—Ngau Tsai Yuk	" 19
" Sausages—Ngau Tsai Cheung	" 20
Lard—Chu Yau	" 20

POULTRY:

Chicken—Kai Tsai	lb. 35
Capon, Large, Small—Sin Kai	" 34
Ducks—Ap	" 32
Doves—Pan Kan	" 18
Eggs, Hen—Kai Tan (cooking)	per doz 20
" (fresh)—	" 36
Fowls, Canton—Kai	lb. 42
" Hainan—Hoi Nam Kai	" 30
Geese—Ngo	" 24
Pigeons, Canton—Pak Kap	each 28
" Hoihow—Hoi How Pak Kap,	" 25
Snipe—Sha Tsui	each 22
Turkeys, Cock—Fo Kai Kung	lb. 60
" Hen,—Na	" 45
Pheasant—Shan Kai	" 75
Quail—Om Chun	" 25
Partridges—Ohe Ku	" 65

FISH:

Barbel—Ka Yu	lb. 16
Bream—Pin Yu	" 18
Canton Fresh Water Fish—Hoi Sin Yu	" 15
Carp—Li Yu	" 20
Catfish—Chik Yu	" 12
Codfish—Mun Yu	" 18
Crabs—Hoi	" 24
Cuttle Fish—Mak Yu	" 16
Dab—Sha Mang Yu	" 12
Dace—Wong Mei Lap	" 13
Dog Fish—Tui To Sha	" 10
Eels, Conger—Hoi Man	" 13
" Fresh water—Tam Sui Yu	" 18
Eels, Yellow—Wong Sin	" 32
Frogs—Tin Kai	" 33
Groupers—Shek Pan	" 40
Gudgeon—Pak Kap Yu	" 18
Herrings—Tao Pak	" 20
Halibut—Cheung Kwan Kap	" 20
Labrus—Wong Fa Yu	" 18
Loach—Wu Yu	" 26
Lobsters—Lung Ha	" 28
Mackerel—Chi Yu	" 20
Monk Fish—Mong Yu	" 32
Mullet—Chai Yu	" 16
Oysters—Shang Ho	" 22
Parrot Fish—Kai Kung Yu	" 12
Perch—Tan Lo	" 18
Pike—Fa Pau Fong	" 16
Pomfret, Black—Hak Chong	" 26
Pomfret, White—Pak Chong	" 28
Prawns—Ming Ha	" 38
Ray—Pai Pa Sha	" 10
Rock Fish—Shek Kan Kung	" 15
Roach—Ohun Yu	" 12
Salmon—Ma Yu	" 30
Shark—Sha Yu	" 7
Skate—Po Yu	" 25
Shrimps—Ha	" 28
Snapper—Lap Yu	" 26
Soles—Tat Sha Yu	" 26
Tench—Wan Yu	" 16
Turbot—Oho How Yu	" 18
Turtles, small, fresh water—Keuk Yu	" 60

FRUITS:

Almonds—Bang Yan	lb. 35
Apples (California)—Kam Shan Ping Kho	" 18
" (Chato)—Tie Chun Ping Kho	" 18

肉食

Bananas, fragrant, Canton—San Shing Heung Chiu lb.—	3
" (brides), Macao—San Heung Chiu	" 3
Chestnuts, Chinese—Foong Lat	" 12
Carambola—Yeung To	" 12
Coconuts—Ye Tse	each 12
Grapes—Po Tai Taz	lb. 30
Lemons, China—Ling Mung	" 8
" America—Kam Shan Ling Mung	" 10
Lichees Dried—Lai Chi, small Stone	lb. 28
" Fresh	" 8
Oranges, (Canton)—Shan-shang Tim Ching	" 5
" Sweet	" 8
Pears, (American), Kam San Shoot Lay	" 10
" (Canton), Cooking—Sha Li	" 10
Peanuts—Fa Shang	" 10
Plantain—Tai Chiu	" 10
Plums—Swatow, Hung Lai	" 14
Pumelo, Siam—Ohim Lo Yau	each 14
" Shanghai—Lo Kwat	" 14
Walnuts—Hop To	lb. 16
" Green—Sang Hop Tuo	" 16
Water Melon—(Am.) Kam San Sai Kwa	each 1

VEGETABLES, &c.

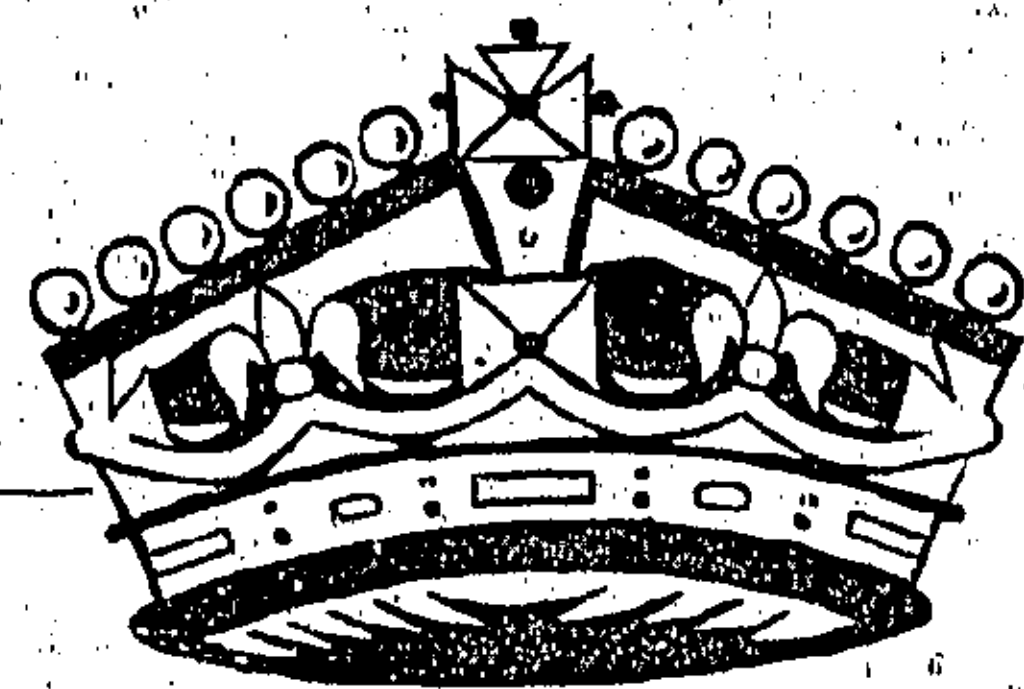
Artichokes, Shanghai—Sheung-hoi Ah Ohi	lb. 8
Chenck	" 8
Beans, (French), Macao—Oh Mou Pin Tau	" 8
" (French) Shanghai—Sheung Hai Pin	" 8
" Sprout—Ah Choi	" 10
" Long—Tau Kok	" 10
Beet Root—Hung Choi Tau	each 8
Bitter Squash—Fu Kwa	" 8
Brinjals, Green—Ching Yuan Kwa	" 8
" Red—Hung Ke	" 8
Cabbage, Chinese, (common)—Ka Tsai	lb. 10
Cabbage, Shanghai—Ye Tsai	" 14
Cane Shoots, bunch—Kau Shun	" 8
Carrots—Kam Shun	lb. 6
Celery, Chinese—Tong Kan Tsai	" 8
Chillies Dried—Kon Lap Chiu	" 25
" Red—Hung Fa Chiu	" 10
" Green—Ching Lap Chiu	" 8
Curry Stuff, English—Ka Li Chu Liu	" 10
Cucumbers—Ching Kwa	each 2
Garlic—Sun Tau	lb. 8
Ginger, young—Sun Tse Keung	" 8
" old—Lo Keung	" 9
Horse Radish, Shanghai—Lik Kan	" 12
Indian Corn—Sak Mai	each 1
Lettuce—Yeung Shang Tsai	" 15
Water Chestnuts—Ma Tai	lb. 6
" Mandarin—Kwai Lam Ma Tai	" 8
Mushrooms, Fresh—Shang Oho Ko	" 35
Musk Melon, Amer.—Kam San Hong Kwa	each 1
Okros	lb. 1
Onions Bombay—Yeung Ohong Tau	" 8
" Green—Shang Chong	" 8
" Shanghai—Sheung-hoi Chong Tau	" 7
Parley—Kun Tsai	lb. 8
Green Peas—Ching Tau	lb. 1
Potatoes, Sweet—Fan Shu	" 8
" Shanghai—Sheung-hoi Shu Tsai	" 3
" Japan—Yut Pun Shu Tsai	" 8
" American—Fa Ki Shu Tsai	" 8
" Foochow—Foo-chow Shu Tsai	" 3
Pumpkin—Tong Kwa	" 3
Radish—Hung Lo Pak Tsai	" 5
Rhubarb (Fresh)—Tai Wong	" 1
Sage—Tse So	" 3
Shallots—Kon Chung Tau	" 5
Spinach—Yin Tsai	" 5
Tomatoes—Kau Ke	" 6
Taro, Wa Tau	" 4
Turnip Fanti, (Long)—Lo Pak	" 4
" English—Yeung Lo Pak	" 4
Vegetable Marrow—Chit Kwa	" 4
" (American)—Kam San Chit Kwa	" 12
Water Cress—Sai Yeung Tsai	" 6
" Lily root—Lin Ngau	" 6
Yams—Fa Shu	" 6
" English—Yeung Kan Choi	" 1

海鮮

The above prices are in accordance with the Government's list of maximum charges fixed by Proclamation as revised up to the 30th ult. The Proclamation also contained the following schedule of maximum retail prices:—	
1. Flour:—	
(a.) Highest Grade, per bag of 50 lbs.,	\$4.50
per lb.,	.10
(b.) Second Grade, per bag of 50 lbs.,	4.00
per lb.,	.08
(c.) Third Grade, per bag of 50 lbs.,	3.50
per lb.,	.0
2. Tinned Milk:—	
(a.) Sweetened Condensed Milk, per 1 lb. tin,	.35
(b.) Unsweetened Condensed Milk, per 1 lb. tin,	.25
(c.) Sterilized Milk, per tin, (18 oz.),	.25
(d.) Sterilized Milk, per 1 litre tin,	.35
(e.) Eagle Brand, per 1 lb. tin,	.35
(f.) Skimmed Milk, per 1 lb. tin,	.20
3. Sugar:—	
Cube, (in 6 lb. tins), per tin,	1.15
Refined Crystallized, per lb.,	.14
Granulated, per lb.,	.14
Soft, No. 1 quality, per lb.,	.13
No. 2	.12
Cooking Salt, 2 cents per lb.	
4. Frozen Meat:—	
The Dairy Farm prices for frozen food and other stores published on 1st September, 1914, with all changes in prices shown in red ink, are the maximum retail prices for the articles enumerated in the price list of that date. [Approved copies signed by the Chairman and the Secretary of the Food Committee can be seen either at the Treasury or on the premises of the Dairy Farm Company in Wyndham Street.]	
5. Market Produce:—(See above)	
6. The prices of provisions imported from countries other than China (excepting those above enumerated) may not be raised more than 15 per cent. above the retail prices prevailing in the Colony on the 25th July, 1914.	
Note.—In consideration of the loss sustained by discount or subsidiary coins, payment for all articles of food not exceeding \$3 in value (excepting the articles enumerated in clause 5 in Proclamation No. 18 of the 30th October, 1914, and in the above Schedule) shall if made in subsidiary coin be subject to an additional charge of 15 per cent.	

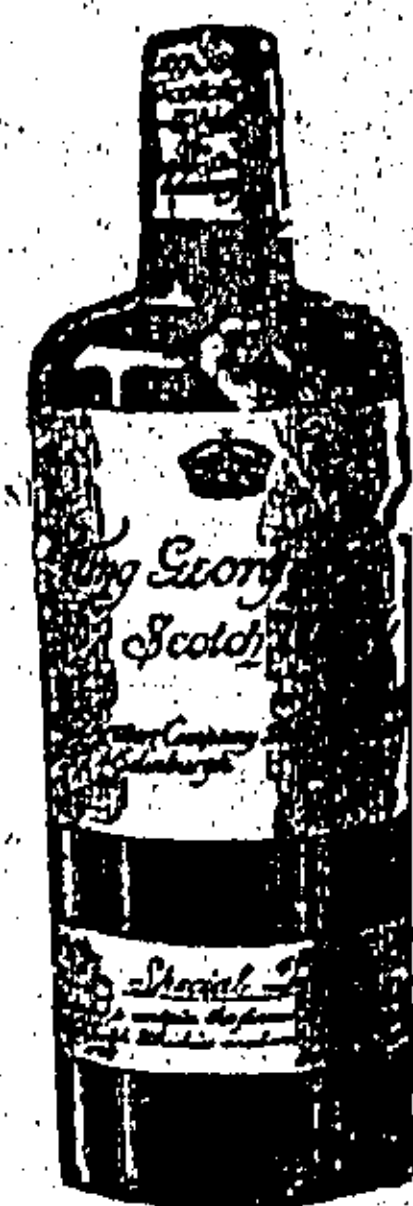
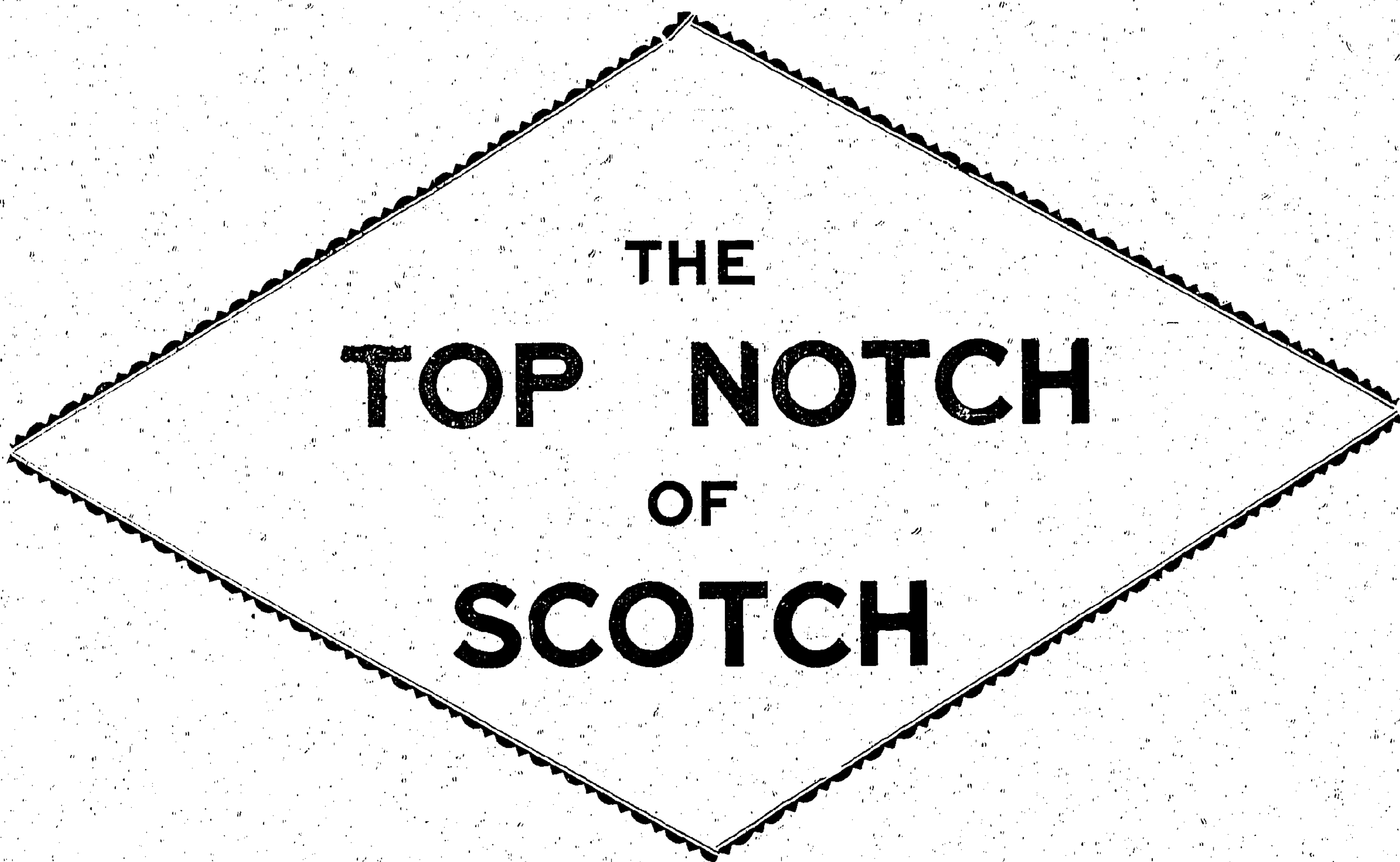
菓子

Almonds—Bang Yan	lb. 35
Apples (California)—Kam Shan Ping Kho	" 18
" (Chato)—Tie Chun Ping Kho	" 18



“*King George & IV.*
Scotch Whisky”

The Distillers Company Ltd.
Edinburgh.



GUARANTEED BOTTLED BY
THE

DISTILLERS Co., LTD.

SOLE AGENTS:
GANDE, PRICE & Co., LTD.

SHARE REPORT.

COMPARATIVE SHARE QUOTATIONS.

S.—SELLERS SA.—SALES B.—BUYERS N.—NOMINAL

STOCK.	To-day's Closing Prices	Number of Shares	Par Value	Paid Up	1914. Highest	1914. Lowest	1915. Highest	1915. Lowest	Last Dividend and Date
Banks.									
H'kong & Shanghai Banking Corp.	\$800	120,000	\$125	all	855 July	700 Oct.	800	800	{£2: 3/- & 5/- bonus at ex 1/9/14 equal to \$27.27 for 1/2 year ending 31/12/14
Marine Insurances.									
Canton Insurance Office, Ltd.	380	10,000	\$250	59	350 Dec.	305 Oct.	380	380	{Final of \$3 a/c 1912. Interim of \$18 a/c 1913.
North China Ins. Co., Ltd.	169 1/2 ex div.	10,000	£15	£5	145 May	133 Jan.	180	175	{Interim of 12 1/2 p.c. for 1914
Union Ins. Society of Canton, Ltd.	855	12,400	\$250	100	847 1/2 April	700 Oct.	\$855	\$855	{Final of \$20 and bonus of \$5 making \$55 for 1913 and Interim of \$30 for 1914
Yangtze Ins. Assoc. Ltd.	\$220	12,000	\$100	60	200 April	192 1/2 Jan.	220	220	{Final of \$15 mak. \$18 for 1913 & Int. of \$3 for 1914
Fire Insurances.									
China Fire Ins. Co., Ltd.	130	20,000	\$100	20	160 July	140 Oct.	130	130	\$9 for 1913
H'kong Fire Ins. Co., Ltd.	385	8,000	\$250	50	395 Feb.	368 April	385	380	\$27 for 1913
Shipping.									
China & Manila S.S. Co., Ltd.	54 1/2	30,000	\$25	all	10 Jan.	5 1/2 Dec.	5 1/2	5 1/2	\$1 for 1906
Douglas Steamship Co., Ltd.	42	20,000	\$50	all	36 Mar.	27 1/2 Nov.	42	40	\$3 for year ending 30/6/14
Hongkong, C. & M.S.S. Co., Ltd.	2 1/2	80,000	\$15	all	29 1/2 Jan.	22 Dec.	22 1/2	22	{Final of 49 cts. making 90 cts for year ending 31/12/14
Indo-China Steam Navigation Co., Ltd.	49 1/2	60,000	£5	all	79 Jan.	50 Sept.	100	98 1/2	{Final of 3 1/2 making 6 1/2 on preferred shares & 5% on deferred shares for year 1913
Shell Transport & Trading Co., Ltd.	93 1/2	3,797,610	£1	all	106 1/2 Feb.	70 1/2 Sept.	93 1/2	91 1/2	{Interim of 1 1/2 a/c 1914 C.No. 23
Star Ferry Company, Ltd.	36	40,000	\$10	all	49 Mar.	40 Nov.	35	35	{£1.70 per share and bonus of 30 cents per share for year ending 30/4/14
Refineries.									
China Sugar Refining Co., Ltd.	116	20,000	\$100	all	96 1/2 Feb.	70 Nov.	116	112	\$3 for 1912
Luzon Sugar Refining Co., Ltd.	28	7,000	\$100	all	31 Jan.	17 Dec.	28	28	\$3 for 1897
Mining.									
Kailan Mining Admin'tion.	33 1/2	1,000,000	£1	all	4 1/2 Feb.	33 1/2 Dec.	33 1/2	33 1/2	{Final of 5 % Coupon No. 4 making 10 % for year ending 30/6/14
Raub Australian Gold Mining Co., Ltd.	\$3.85	200,000	£1	all	3 1/2 Jan.	1 1/2 Nov.	3 1/2	3 1/2	1/2 for 1909
Tronoh Mines Ltd.	32 1/2	160,000	£1	all	39 1/2 Feb.	19 1/2 Nov.	32 1/2	32 1/2	1/2 mak. 7/6 a/c 1913
Docks, Wharves and Godowns &c.									
H'kong & K.W. & G. Co., Ltd.	65	60,000	\$50	all	89 Jan.	73 Nov.	65	65	\$3.50 for year 1914
H'kong & Whampoa D. Co., Ltd.	57	50,000	\$50	all	77 Jan.	53 Oct.	57	57	\$3 dividend for year 1914
Shai Dock & Eng. Co., Ltd.	53	55,700	£100	all	60 July	50 Dec.	53	53	Tls. 5 for 1913
Shai & H'kew W. Co., Ltd.	85	33,000	£100	all	109 Jan.	82 1/2 Dec.	85	85	Tls. 5 for 1914
Lands, Hotels and Buildings.									
Anglo French Lands	194	13,000	£100	£100	—	—	94	94	Tls. 6 1/2 for year ending 29.2.14
H'kong Hotel Co., Ltd.	118	20,000	\$50	50	128 July	120 Dec.	118	118	{£2.50 for half year ending 31/12/14
H'kong Land Investment Co.	108	50,000	\$100	all	117 1/2 July	98 Nov.	110	108	\$3 for year ending 31/12/14
H'phreys Estate & F. Co., Ltd.	\$7	150,000	\$10	all	9 1/2 Jan.	7 Nov.	7	7	45 cents for year 1914
K'loon Land & Building Co., Ltd.	40	6,000	\$50	20	45 1/2 Jan.	44 Feb.	40	40	\$3 for 1914
Shanghai Lands	101	78,000	£50	all	98 Dec.	89 Oct.	101	101	{Final of 6 p.c. making 12 p.c. for 1914
West Point Building Co., Ltd.	68 1/2	12,500	\$50	all	73 June	66 Feb.	68 1/2	68 1/2	\$2.25 for half year ending 31.12.14
H'kong Central Estates	100	10,000	\$100	all	—	—	100	95	\$4.09 for 7 months ending 31.12.14
Cotton Mills.									
Ewo Cotton S. & W. Co., Ltd.	142	20,000	£50	all	138 July	125 May	142	141	Tls. 12 for year ending 31/10/14
Hongkong Cotton Co.	7 1/2	125,000	\$10	all	8 1/2 Mar.	7 June	7 1/2	6 1/2	50 cents 31/7/08
Kung Yik	13	75,000	£10	all	14 Jan.	11 Mar.	13	13	Tls. 1.20 for year ending 30/11/14
Laou Kung Mow	86	8,000	£100	all	110 Feb.	70 May	86	86	Tls. 12 for 1913
Shanghai Cottons	92	40,000	£50	all	135 Feb.	70 Nov.	92	91	{Div. Tls. 6. Bonus Tls. 4. Extra Bonus Tls. 1, year endg 30/6/14
Miscellaneous.									
China Borneo Company, Ltd.	11	60,000	\$12	all	12 May	10 Dec.	11	11	\$1.20 for 1913
China Light & Power Co., Ltd.	44	60,000	\$5	all	4 1/2 July	4 April	4 1/2	4 1/2	6% for year ending 28.2.06
Do. (Spec. shares)	—	50,000	\$1	all	—	—	—	—	—
China Prov't. L. & M. Co., Ltd.	7 1/2	125,000	\$10	all	9 Jan.	7 Nov.	7 1/2	7 1/2	70 cts. for 1914
Dairy Farm Company, Ltd.	34	40,000	£7	6	39 June	35 Aug.	34	34	\$1.50 for year ending 31.7.14
Green Island Cement Co., Ltd.	64	400,000	\$10	all	6 1/2 Jan.	5 Dec.	64	64	50 cts. for 1914
Hongkong Electric Co., Ltd.	143	60,000	\$10	all	49 Jan.	36 Nov.	43	42	\$1.80 per share for 1913
Hongkong Ice Co., Ltd.	184	6,000	\$25	all	217 1/2 July	174 Dec.	184	184	Final of \$6 mak. \$8 for 1914
Hongkong Rope Mfg. Co., Ltd.	26 1/2	60,000	\$10	all	25 June	22 Apr.	26 1/2	26 1/2	Final of \$1 mak. \$2 for 1914
Hongkong Tramway Co., Ltd.	5 10	325,000	5/-	all	13 1/2 July	7 1/2 Feb.	5 10	5 10	{Final div. of 6d. making 7 1/2 p.c. for 1913
Langkats	37 1/2	250,000	£10	all	64 1/2 Mar.	25 Dec.	37 1/2	37	{Interim of T. 1 making T. 2 a/c 1913
Peak Tramway Co., Ltd. (Old)	10	25,000	\$10	all	10 1/2 Jan.	9 1/2 June	10	10	{80 cts. on fully paid shares and 8 cts. on \$1 paid shares for year ending 30.4.14
Do. (New)	1	50,000	\$10	all	93 cts. Jan.	75 cts. Dec.	1	1	None
Philippines Ltd.	4	75,000	\$10	all	—	—	4	4	\$1.50 for 1910.
H. Price & Co., Ltd.	5	12,000	\$10	10	—	—	5	5	None
Société des Pulpes et Papier-teries du Tonkin	20	13,200	\$50	all	—	—	20	20	None
Steam Laundry Co., Ltd.	33 1/2	20,000	\$5	all	5 10 June	4 Nov.	33 1/2	33	35 cts. for year ending 31/5/14
Union Water-boat Co., Ltd.	16 1/2	27,723	\$10	all	22 1/2 Feb.	17 Jan.	16 1/2	16 1/2	{£1.00, per share for year ending 31.12.14
Watson and Co., Ltd.	7	90,000	\$10	all	8 1/2 April	6 1/2 Dec.	7	7	70 cts. for 1913
William Powell, Limited	6 1/2	21,000	\$7	all	9 1/2 Jan.	6 1/2 Dec.	6 1/2	6 1/2	{50 cts. on old shares and 25 cts. on new shares for year ending 30.6.14
S. O. Morning Post	29	6,000	\$25	all	30 June	22 Dec.	29	29	{£1. Interim a/c year 31.8.14

WRIGHT & HORNBY.

Share and General Brokers 6, Des Vœux Road Central. Tel. address, Rectitude.

CORRECTED TO NOON, APRIL 30, 1915.

THE TELEGRAPH DOES NOT HOLD ITSELF RESPONSIBLE FOR ANY OF THE ABOVE QUOTATION.

SHARE REPORT.

Messrs. Wright and Hornby, in their weekly report state:—
There has been a good general demand throughout the week and a considerable business has been transacted for cash and forward delivery.

Bar Silver is quoted at 23 1/2 per oz. for ready.

Exchange on London opened to-day at 1/9 1/2 T.T.

Banks.—Hongkong and Shanghai Banks are still on offer at \$300.

Marine Insurances.—Cantons have sold at \$380 and more shares are obtainable at this figure. North Chinas are quoted from the North at Tls. 169 1/2, and Yangtzes at \$220 ex. 73. Unions have been the medium of a fair business at \$355 1/2 closing with buyers at the rate.

Fire Insurances.—China Fires have changed hands at \$127 1/2 and \$130 closing with buyers at the former figure and sellers at the latter.—Hongkong Fires are wanted at \$385.

Shipping.—China and Manilas have buyers at \$5 and sellers at \$5 1/4. Douglases have advanced from \$39 to \$42 with sales at intermediate rates. Hongkong, Canton and Macao Steamboats are in demand at \$22 1/2, sellers asking \$23. Indo-Chinas have declined from \$100 to \$98 buyers. Shell Transports have risen in London to \$93 1/2 buyers and \$90 1/2 sellers.—Sales have taken place locally at 93 1/2.

Docks, Wharves and Godowns.—There are still buyers of Kowloon Wharves at \$85, and Hongkong and Whampoa Docks at \$57. Shanghai Docks have been placed at Tls. 63, and Hongkew Wharves are unchanged at Tls. 85 buyers.

Refineries.—China Sugars have steadily advanced from \$112 to \$110 with various bids and forward closing with sellers at \$110. Luzons are unchanged at \$28 sellers.

Lands, Hotels and Buildings.—Central Estates are on offer at \$100. Hongkong Hotels are wanted at \$112 Hongkong Lands have sellers at \$108. Humphreys' Estates have been booked at \$6.00 and \$7, and there are further sellers at \$7. Kowloon Lands are unaltered at \$40 buyers. West Points continue steady at \$68 1/2.

Mining.—There have been sales of Raub at \$3.85 and more shares are obtainable. The output for the past four weeks is 1,102 cwt. gold. Transvaal are offering at 32/6. Kailans have buyers at 32/ and sellers at 33/8. Langkats are firm with buyers at Tls. 37 1/2.

Cotton Mills.—Hongkong Cottons changed hands at \$7 and \$7 1/2 closing with further buyers at the latter rate. Ewo's have been on active market at Tls. 141, and Tls. 142 cash and equivalent rates forward. Kung Yik's are steady at Tls. 13, after sales. Laou Kung Mow are wanted at Tls. 86. Shanghai Cottons have been done at various rates between Tls. 90 and Tls. 92 closing with buyers at Tls. 91.

Miscellaneous.—There are buyers of China Light and Powers at \$4 1/4. China Providents at \$7 1/2. Dairy Farms at \$34. Green Island Cements at \$63. Hongkong Ropes at \$28 1/2. Low Level Trams at \$5.10. Peak Trams (old) at \$10. Philippine Co. at \$4. A. S. Watsons at \$3.85 and South China Morning Posts at \$29. There are sellers of China Borneos at \$11. Hongkong Electric at \$43. Low Level Trams at \$5.15. Peak Trams (new) at \$1. Steam Laundries at \$3 1/4. A. S. Watsons at \$7 and Wm. Powells at \$8.

NOTICES

PEAK TRAMWAY CO. LIMITED

TIME TABLE

WEEK DAYS.		
7.00 A.M. to 7.15 A.M.	7.15 A.M. to 7.30 A.M.	10 MIN.
7.30 A.M. to 7.45 A.M.	7.45 A.M. to 8.00 A.M.	15 MIN.
8.00 A.M. to 8.15 A.M.	8.15 A.M. to 8.30 A.M.	15 MIN.
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2.30 P.M. to 2.45 P.M.	2.45 P.M. to 3.00 P.M.	15 MIN.
3.00 P.M. to 3.15 P.M.	3.15 P.M. to 3.30 P.M.	15 MIN.
3.3		

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GENUINE PAINTS MIXED
READY FOR THE BRUSH.

IN HANDY POTS OF 7 LBS. NET.

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in many shades. Tint Cards on application.

These Paints are especially suitable for up-country use,
for Bungalows, Hospitals, etc., etc.

No thinning with Oil or Turpentine required.

WILKINSON, HEYWOOD & CLARK, LTD.

Alexandra Bldg. HONGKONG BRANCH. Tel. 763.

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HOTEL MANSIONS

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AND

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"CROWN PRINCE" AND OTHER CIGARETTES.
SUPPLIERS TO LEADING CLUBS & HOTELS.

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to suit the taste of all SMOKERS.

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Importers of MELACHRINO and DIMITRINO'S Cigarettes.
Fresh Stock of ARDATH'S Virginia Cigarettes and Tobacco.
Craven Mixture, Black Cat Mixture, and Grapnel Mixture, received
by every Mail.

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"From the same tin of Benger's
Food you can maintain a healthy
man or feed a baby."

Benger's Food, prepared with fresh new milk,
combines all the elements necessary to sustain
life in full vigour. In addition it contains the
natural digestive principles which act upon these
Food elements, and enable them to be assimilated
with ease by persons of all ages.

During illness, convalescence,
and whenever light food and
special nourishment is required,
Benger's has proved itself to be
the most valuable Food known
to Science.

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FOOD

FOR INFANTS, INVALIDS,
AND THE AGED.

Sold by Chemists, etc., everywhere.

Invalid Tea and Cocoa may be prepared
with Benger's Food, and many recipes
for clearing Invalids' diets are contained
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to Use It." A copy will be sent post free
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DOUBLE VALUE.

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IS UNIFORMLY EXCELLENT

Obtainable Everywhere.

RUTTONJEE & SON.

POST OFFICE.

Until further notice no Letters, Boxes
or Parcels for Belgium, Basil, Crete
Montenegro or Malta can be accepted for
insurance.

The services to Germany, Austria, and
their Colonies, and to the Ottoman Em-
pire are suspended as are also the Parcel
Post services to France & Tsingtau.

A new and revised edition of the Hong-
kong Postal Guide is now on sale at the
General Post Office. Price 50 cents per
copy.

MAILS DUE.

Shanghai, Yenchow, 2nd May.
Europe, Yachting, 2nd May.
America, ex Perla, Awa Maru, 9th May.

MAILS CLOSE TO-DAY

Philippine Is.—Per YUENSANG, 1st
May, 2 p.m.

Siberian Mail. Shanghai, and North China
(Europe) via Sibiria.—Per
KANCHOW, 1st May, 4 p.m.

(Tientsin-Pukow Service Shanghai Dr.
P.O. Wednesday, 5th May.)

French Mail. Saigon, Straits, Burma, Cey-
lon, Adelaide, Western Australia,
India, Aden, Egypt & Eu-
rope.—Per E. SIMONS, 1st
May, 4 p.m.

Hongkong & Saigon.—Per BOURBON, 1st
inst, 4 p.m.

Shanghai, North China & Japan via Moji
—Per ALDENHAM, 1st inst,
4 p.m.

Hongkong.—Per CHELAN M. 1st inst, 4 p.m.

TO-MORROW.

Swatow, Amoy, and Formosa via Tamsui
—Per DALIN M., 2nd inst, 9
a.m.

Swatow.—Per HAIMUN, 2nd May 9 a.m.

TUESDAY, 4th May.

American & Canadian Mails. Shanghai, N. China, Japan via
Moji, Victoria, B.C. & Seattle
United Kingdom via Canada.
—Per SADO MARU, 4th May
11 a.m.

Philippine Islands.—Per TEAN, 4th May,
3 p.m.

Shanghai & N. China.—Per LUOHOW,
4th May, 4 p.m.

WEDNESDAY, 5th May.

Swatow, Amoy & Foochow.—Per HAI-
MUN, 5th May, noon.

Philippine Islands, Australia,
Tasmania, New Zealand, via
Port Darwin, and New Guinea,
via Tamsui, 1st May, 11 a.m.

Shanghai, North China, Japan
via Nagasaki, Honolulu, United
States, South America and
U.K. Kingdom via Canada (Eu-
rope via Siberia).—Per MON-
GOLIA, 5th May, noon.

Japan via Kobe.—Per YATSHING, 5th
inst, 4 p.m.

Shanghai, & North China.—Per HONG-
SANG, 5th inst, 4 p.m.

THURSDAY, 6th May.

Shanghai & North China.—Per YING-
OHOW, 6th May, 3 p.m.

FRIDAY, 7th May.

Straits, Burma, Ceylon, Ade-
laid, Western Australia, In-
dia, Aden, Egypt, and Europe
(Letters posted in all P.O. Pillar
Boxes in time for the first
clearance will be included. The parcel
mail will be closed on Thurs-
day, 6th May, at 5 p.m.—Per
SARDINIA, 7th May, 11 a.m.

Swatow, Amoy & Foochow.—Per HAI-
TAN, 7th May, noon.

TUESDAY, 11th May.

Swatow, Amoy & Foochow.—Per HAI-
CHING, 11th inst, noon.

Philippine Islands.—Per CHINHUA, 11th
May, 3 p.m.

THURSDAY 13th May.

Straits, Ceylon, Marseilles & U. Kingdom
—Per MIYASAKI M., 13th
May, 11 a.m.

SATURDAY, 15th May.

Timor, Australia, New Zealand
Tasmania, via Port Darwin &
New Guinea via Thursday Is.
—Per EASTERN, 15th May 10
a.m.

Oysters, Fresh, Fried or Stewed
Findon Haddock, Kippers &c.
ALEXANDRA CAFE.

SHIPPING NEWS.

ARRIVED.

Hongkong, Fr. s.s. 739, A. Marguerite, 1st
inst.—Haliphong, 23th ult., Rice
—A. R. Marty.

Shinyo Maru, Jap. s.s. 7, 326, Wm. C. T. S.
Finner, 30th ult.—San Francisco,
Gen.—T.K.K.

Felching, Chi. s.s. 979, A. B. Bama, 1st
inst.—Shanghai, 27th ult. General
—O.M.S.N. Co.

Wenchow, Br. s.s. 560, Puralow, 1st inst.
—Manila, Gen.—B. & S.

Taksang, Br. s.s. 277, Mathews, 1st inst.—
Canton, Gen.—J. M. & Co.

DEPARTED.

April 30.

Java Maru for Bombay via Singapore
Ceylon Maru for Calcutta via Singapore
Kangawa Maru for Kobe via Shanghai
Erral for Basien (Burma)
Tibodas for Mikha via Swatow
Chusan for Singapore via Swatow
Mausang for Sandoway via Swatow
Haiching for Foochow via Swatow
Kwangsh for Shanghai
Solon Castle for New York via S'pore
Baple-tala for Balikpapan
Anna for Bangkok
Daigi Maru for Haliphong

CLEARANCES AT THE
HARBOUR OFFICE.

April 30.

Taksang for Haliphong
Laertes for Saigon
Montenale for Vancouver via Shanghai
Tahle Maru for Canton

May 1.

Sungking for Haliphong via Hoihow
Taiwan Maru for Singapore
Yuenang for Manila
Changchow for Bangkok via Swatow
Dajin Maru for Tamsui via Swatow
Kanchow for Shanghai
Fieching for Canton

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per s.s. Shinyo Maru from San Francisco
etc. etc.—Messrs W. H. Avery, J. P. Aberley,
Rev. A. Blanco, H. C. Chatham, Jas. O. Hay-
ley, Mr. & Mrs. H. F. Jeffers, S. Kato, Miss
H. E. Kuper, Lin. Yung-chow, Mrs. C. A.
Marsh, Mrs. R. Nash, Mr. & Mrs. Ng Han-
tze, Mrs. Ng Chan-ah, Mrs. Ng Yp-ah, Na-
sin-kok, Miss Ng Sin-lin (9), Miss Sin-lin-
sin, Mrs. Ng Kong-tin, Mr. & Mrs. O. Tem-
ton, Capt. H. Spear, H. E. Beaumont, W. H.
Smith, Mrs. Sun Ying-chow, Mrs. Shen, L.
Thay, Capt. H. K. Taylor, D. White, Mr. &
Mrs. Fredk E. Young, Master Yuck Kwan,
Cheung Y. Ko, Chang Yuen-ting, Choy
Yut-po, Mrs. J. C. Lawton, H. Newbrook, Y.
Yoshida.

PASSENGERS EXPECTED.

Per P. & O. s.s. Nagoya, from London
March 28. Mr. & Mrs. W. Hunter, Mr. &
Mrs. A. H. Taylor and child, Mr. & Mrs. B.
Phillips, Mr. M. Murphy, Mr. Rayner, Mr.
Kenally, Mr. M. Costello, Mrs. J. F. Cooke,
& party, Mr. E. J. Peet & Mr. N. P. Johnson,
Mr. & Mrs. Woodman and family, Capt. E.
W. Shenk.

Per P. & O. s.s. Moldavia, from London
April 3.—Mr. T. Meek.

Per P. & O. s.s. Egypt, from London
April 17.—Mr. A. H. Compson and Mr. J.
Poulson.

Per P. & O. s.s. Karmala from London
April 17.—Mr. H. B. Clark.

Per N.Y.K. s.s. Hirano Maru from Lon-
don 27.—Dr. W. Burke, Mr. P. Butler, Mr.
Yew Kong.

Per N. Y. K. s.s. Katori Maru, from
London April 19.—Mr. W. A. Sloan & Mrs.
J. Sloan.

WATER RETURN.

Level and Storage of water in
Reservoirs on the 1st Apr., 1915.

CITY AND HILL DISTRICT WATER
WORKS LEVEL.

TYSON 1914 1915

TYSON 1914 1915

TYSON 1914 1915

TYSON 1914 1915

TYSON 1914 1915

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TYSON 1914 1915

WEATHER REPORT.

On the 30th at 10.10.—The depression
has moved to the N.E. of Hokkaido,
where a sharp decrease of pressure has
occurred. Pressure has increased moder-
ately to considerably over the rest of
Japan and decreased slightly over the
remainder of the area.

The anticyclone, which is of very moder-
ate intensity, has moved eastward to the
Yellow Sea.

Hongkong Rainfall for the 24 hours
ending at 10 a.m. to-day, 0.00 inch.

FORECAST FOR THE 24 HOURS
ENDING AT NOON TO-MORROW.

District. Forecast.

1 Hongkong and Neighbour-
hood E. winds,
moderate to light;
fair, some fog.

2 Formosa Channel N. winds,
moderate.

3 South coast of China be-
tween H.K. and Lamoo The same
as No. 1.

4 South coast of China be-
tween H.K. and Hainan The same
as No. 1.

China Coast Meteorological Register.
30th April, a.m.

Station. Hour. Barometer. Temperature. Humidity. Wind. Weather.

Wootok 7a 29.20 sw 6

Nemuro 6a 29.20 w 5

Hakodate 29.20 ne 1

Tokio 29.20 waw 1

Kobe 30.03 n 1

Nagasaki 30.00 n 1

Kagima 29.99 me 1

Oshima 29.95 ne 1

Naha 29.35 n 1

Lahima 30.01

Boia Is. 30.01

Chiao 30.01 51 47 sw 2 b

Waiwai 30.01 51 47 sw 2 b

Hankow 30.01 51 47 sw 2 b

Shanghai 30.01 51 47 sw 2 b

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MAILSTEAMERS

THE PENINSULAR
AND ORIENTAL S. N. CO.
ENGLISH MAIL.

WILL despatch VESSELS to the Undermentioned PORTS on
about the DATES named—

For Steamers To Sail On Remarks

SHANGHAI Nubia Capt. A. B. Garwood } about } Freight
R.N.R. 7th May & Passage

LONDON via Usual Ports of call Sardinia Capt. J. T. Jeffery } noon } Freight
7th May & Passage

SHANGHAI, MOJI, AND YOKO Nagoya Capt. W. N. Sweny } about } Freight
R.N.R. 10th May & Passage

LONDON via S'pore, Penang, Colombo, Port Said and Marseilles Nellore Capt. J. Gaunt } about } Freight
R.N.R. 13th May & Passage

Subject to alteration without notice.

All steamers are fitted with Wireless Telegraphy.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

E. A. Hewett, Superintendent.

P. & O. S. N. Co.'s office, Hongkong, 27th April, 1915.

PACIFIC MAILS S. S. CO.

OPERATING MODERN HIGH POWERED TWIN SCREW EXPRESS STEAMERS.

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KOREA 18000 tons SIBERIA 18000 tons
CHINA 10200 tons NILE 10000 tons
PERSIA 8000 tons

Between Hong Kong, Manila, Shanghai, Nagasaki, Kobe, Yokohama,
Honolulu and San Francisco

"THE SUNSHINE BELT"—The Most Comfortable Route to America and Europe

MONGOLIA Sailing TUESDAY, 4th May, at 1 p.m.
PERSIA (via Manila) TUESDAY, 18th May, at noon.
KOREA WEDNESDAY, 26th May, at 1 p.m.
SIBERIA TUESDAY, 1st June, at 1 p.m.

These steamers are famous for their modern equipment, comfort, and the superiority of
the cuisine, which is under the personal supervision of Mr. V. Moran, the world-famous
caterer. Large staterooms, equipped with electric fans, and running water. Barrels
equipped with electric reading lamps. Numerous amusements—salt water swimming
tank, Filipino orchestra, deck games, dances, etc.—not a dull moment throughout the trip.
The Safety and Comfort of Passengers is our First Consideration.

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Saloon passage Hongkong to London £40.

For freight or passage, apply to

SHEWAN TOMES & Co. Agents,
Hongkong, 23rd July, 1914.

REGULAR STEAMSHIP SERVICE.

Proposed Sailing from Hongkong

For NEW YORK via PANAMA CANAL.

The s.s. "BOLTON CASTLE"

on or about 28th April.

For Freight and further information apply to

DODWELL & CO., LTD. Agents,
Hongkong, 20th April, 1915.

THE COST OF THE WAR.

NINE THOUSAND MILLIONS IN A YEAR.

Huge Figures.

The following is a summary of a remarkable paper on The Cost of the War, read on March 16 by Mr. Edgar Crammond before the Royal Statistical Society. Mr. Crammond is the recognised authority on war finance.

Mr. Crammond estimated that the total cost to Belgium would amount to \$286,500,000, which total is made up as follows:—

Direct expenditure of Belgian Government ... \$286,500,000

Destruction of property ... 250,000,000

Capitalised value of the loss of human life ... 40,000,000

Loss of production and other losses ... 260,000,000

The number of troops mobilised by France might be estimated at 4,000,000, of whom, say, 3,000,000 were now available for active service. The direct cost of maintaining 3,000,000 men in the fighting line and 1,000,000 in the reserve he put at 7s. 6d. per man per day, say \$1,500,000 per day. The indirect losses of France were very great. Practically the whole of the male population between 19 and 50 had been withdrawn from production, and he estimated the total loss of production at \$255,000,000. During the first five months of the war the foreign trade of France had decreased as follows:—

Imports \$85,000,000, 80.7 percent.

Exports \$9,000,000, 67 percent.

The total cost to France up to July 31 next he estimated at \$1,536,400,000, made up as follows:—

Direct expenditure of Government ... \$553,400,000

Destruction of property ... 100,000,000

Capitalised value of loss of human life \$48,000,000

Loss of production ... \$325,000,000

It might be estimated that the total forces mobilised by Russia would amount to at least 6,000,000 men, of whom at least 4,000,000 men were actively employed in the various theatres of war. The total loss to Russia up to July 31 next he estimated at \$1,400,000,000—namely:

Direct cost to the Government ... 600,000,000

Destruction of property ... 100,000,000

Capitalised value of loss of human life 300,000,000

Loss of production ... 400,000,000

The Austro-Hungarian army forces might be estimated at 3,500,000, but it was probable that before the end of July a further 500,000 men might be mobilised. It might be estimated that about 1,000,000 of these were not now available. The cost of maintaining these men might be put at 10s. per man per day. The Russian advance into Galicia had seriously crippled Austria and would make the task of financing the war one of supreme difficulty. The total loss to Austria-Hungary to July 31 next might be estimated as follows:

Direct expenditure of Government ... 562,000,000

Destruction of property ... 100,000,000

Capitalised value of the loss of human life ... 240,000,000

Loss of production ... 800,000,000

making a total of \$1,502,000,000.

Mr. Crammond estimated that by the end of January, 1915, at least 6,500,000 men had been mobilised in Germany, and of this total upwards of 2,000,000 had been removed from the fighting line by death, disablement, capture, or sickness. There was no parallel in modern history to the economic conditions which this vast displacement of labour would produce in Germany, and he gave reasons for estimating that Germany's loss of production would amount to at least \$275,000,000 in the first twelve months. It is estimated that the average cost of maintaining the German troops would be at the rate of at least 9s. per man per day. For an average number of 4,500,000 men this would give a total expenditure for the army alone of \$2,000,000 per day, or at the rate

of \$730,000,000 per annum. The naval expenditure for first twelve months he estimated at least \$50,000,000.

The cost of maintaining the dependents of troops mobilised would amount to at least \$88,000,000 in the first twelve months. He estimated the total expenditure of the German Government in the first twelve months at \$938,000,000. The value of the agricultural production of Germany might be estimated at \$560,000,000. Germany would lose a vast proportion of her foreign trade. The total cost of the war to Germany during the first twelve months might be estimated as follows:

Direct cost to German Government ... \$938,000,000

Loss of production ... \$560,000,000

Capitalised value of loss of human life ... 879,000,000

\$2,775,000,000

From the point of view of accumulated wealth and national income Great Britain was in an extremely favourable position when the war broke out. The total war expenditure to December 31 had been \$178,000,000. He estimated that from January 1 to July 31 next the average expenditure would be at the rate of 2½ millions per day, making the total expenditure for the twelve months ended July 31 next \$708,000,000. The loss of production due to the withdrawal of, say, two million workers might be estimated at \$200,000,000. The actual disturbance of our foreign trade had been very much less than might have been anticipated. The total direct and indirect loss for the twelve months to July 31, 1915, might be estimated as under:

Direct expenditure of Government ... 708,000,000

Capitalised value of the loss of human life ... 300,000,000

Loss of production, etc ... 250,000,000

Total \$1,258,000,000

The above aggregate represented about one-fourteenth of the national wealth and about one-twentieth of the wealth of the British Empire. It was equivalent to about seven months of the national income of the United Kingdom and about four months income of the British Empire.

The total direct and indirect cost of the war might be estimated to amount to \$9,147,900,000 up to July 31 next. Its incidence between the two groups of belligerents would be approximately as follows:

Direct Expenditure of Government ... \$553,400,000

Destruction of property ... 100,000,000

Capitalised value of loss of human life 300,000,000

Loss of production ... 400,000,000

The British Empire was a going concern. Its national income and its national wealth had only been slightly affected by the war. There could be no doubt as to the outcome of a prolonged conflict between the two Empires. While Germany was utilising all her means, only the fringe of our resources in men, money, food-stuffs, and raw materials had been touched. Although Germany had been preparing for this war in the economic domain for nearly a decade, already, after seven months of war, her position had become desperate. He felt assured that on the whole the peoples of the British Empire might face the future, so far as the question of economic exhaustion was concerned, with an feeling of the most profound confidence.

SPECIAL CABLE.

JAPAN'S DEMANDS.

SITUATION MORE CRITICAL.

CHINA TO REPLY TODAY.

(From Our Own Correspondent).

Peking, April 30.

The situation is more critical. Japan's revised demands are more harassing than previously, and still seriously menace British interests.

China will reply to the demands on Saturday (May 1), refusing to concede anything affecting her sovereignty or the rights of other Powers.

Rumours in Peking state that the British Government is negotiating with the Japanese, with the object of granting them the railways south of the Yangtze. If the rumours are true they should be dissipated.

FRENCH TELEGRAMS.

Hongkong Telegraph Translations.

According to the *Courrier* d'Haiphong, General Vinckel-Mayer, of the French Colonial Reserves who was recalled to the colours at the outbreak of the war, was made a prisoner by the Germans in September last and interned at Magdeburg.

General Joffre's Prediction. A telegram from Washington states that in an interview General Joffre predicted a victory for the Allies. The telegram bears the date of the 4th inst.

American Officers' Recalled from Germany.

A telegram from Washington, published under the date of April 4, in the *Courrier* d'Haiphong, states that there is much mystery surrounding the recalling of the American officers sent with the German army as observers. It is said that they will be recalled owing to the consternation caused by a criticism of the German blockade policy. The official explanation given by Washington is that the officers having fulfilled their mission, they will be recalled.

It is significant that nothing has been done to replace them.

Forcing the Dardanelles. The French Minister of Marine, according to the *Courrier* d'Haiphong, communicates that the three French cruisers Suffren, Ganteau and Charlemagne, have taken a very active part in the destruction of the forts at the entrance of the Dardanelles during the operations by the Anglo-French fleet on February 25.

Since then three British cruisers opened a continual fire on three forts of Halles, Sedul-Bahr and Orkhanieh, the Hauleis making the fort of Kum Kaleesi its objective, this fort defending on the Asiatic coast, the entrance of the Narrows.

The marksmanship of the Ganteau was remarkably true.

When the long range fire had produced the results desired, the other gunboats then proceeded a short distance into the pass, to bring about the destruction of the enemy's batteries. The Suffren and the Charlemagne approached within 2,000 of the forts; Sedul-Bahr and Kaleesi. They were fired on, but not hit.

Decorations for a Tonkin Officer. According to the *Courrier* d'Haiphong, Lieutenant Carles of the Native Guard, Tonkin, was decorated with the Croix de Legion d'Honneur, on February 20 for bravery on the battlefield. The gallant officer went to the front on August 4 and was seriously wounded on September 8, receiving four bullet wounds, at Farimont (Marpe). At the end of November he returned to the fighting line and he took part in different engagements in the wood of La Grurie (Argonne).

HONGKONG'S WIRELESS STATION.

Writing from Hongkong on January 12 on the subject of the long-discussed wireless telegraph for Hongkong, which is at last to be a realisation, the American Consul-General George E. Anderson, says:—

The proposed radius of service has been enlarged from 500 to 700 miles per day and 1,300 miles or over by night under normal conditions, and the plant is expected to be in operation within five months. The inauguration of this service has some additional importance in view of the fact that the large wireless stations of the Chinese Government at Canton and Woosung, near Shanghai, are now working, and those at Foochow and Hankow will be completed by the time the Hongkong station is in working order. The service of the two Chinese stations now ready was commenced with the beginning of the year. They cover substantially the same radius as the Hongkong station, the plants thus being able to exchange messages with each other as with all ships in Chinese waters. A typhoon warning service is one of the first features adopted by the new system.

All these coast stations are of the same construction. The oscillating power in the antennae radiating the waves is 5 kilowatts (6.7 horse-power) with a current of 32-38 amperes. An official statement reports that the stations are fitted out with a 28-horse-power benzine motor driving a dynamo and supplying the necessary current for charging an accumulator battery, from which the current is then taken for transmission to the transmitting machinery.

A "converter" run by this battery will supply an alternating current of 500 cycles per second, which is stepped up to some 10,120 volts. The plant produces waves with lengths between 600 and 3,000 meters. The receivers of all the stations can pick up waves of all lengths between 300 and 3,000 meters. The stations are manned by a Chinese staff educated by foreign experts in the Peking College of Communications. The Woosung station has been opened for day and night service, and the Canton station is open from 8 a.m. to 10 p.m. The stations are supervised by managers with six to eight years' practical experience in wireless work. The charges are 0.10 gold per word, with a minimum per radiotelegram of \$1 gold. *Land O'Express.*

and he was constantly mentioned for his bravery and his excellent military qualities. He was wounded again on January 12, this year, and by another display of his gallant qualities gave a fine example of bravery and duty to his men.

BAGAN SERAI CO.

Substantial Reduction in Costs.

The fifth annual general meeting of the Bagan Serai Co., Ltd., was held on March 15, at 38, Eschope, E. C. Mr. Edward L. Hamilton (the chairman) presiding.

The Chairman said:—The report and accounts have been in your hands for the customary time, and you will no doubt allow me to take them as read. It is a great pleasure to your directors to be able to submit them to you at this early date and to have the privilege of placing before you such a satisfactory statement. I have congratulated you more than once on being shareholders in such a valuable little property, standing at such a low capital cost—namely, \$39 per acre, and in a concern which promises to produce its rubber as cheaply as any in the Malay States, but I did not contemplate, when addressing you a year ago, that my anticipations would be realised quite so rapidly as is shown by the statement of accounts submitted to you to-day. I said we have every reason to expect that the crop for the period covered by these accounts would be produced more cheaply than before but did not then anticipate that we should be able to show a reduction of 4½ per lb. following the substantial reductions shown during the two previous years. The "cost all in," as you will have seen from the report, was 1s. 0.17d. per lb. against 1s. 5.17d. per lb. in 1913. Obviously I cannot hold out the prospect of similar reductions in the future, but I think I can safely say that we shall work still more cheaply during the current year. I should mention that in order to simplify comparison with previous and subsequent years we have not included war risk insurance in the cost all in of 1s. 0.17d. The cost of insuring against this risk is shown separately in the accounts and is the equivalent of 0.28d. per lb. In this connection I might also say that London office expenses include donation of 25 guineas each to the National Relief Fund and British Red Cross Society, 10 guineas to the Belgian Relief Fund, and five guineas to the Rubber Growers' Association Ambulance Fund, of which I have no doubt you will thoroughly approve.

The Rubber Crop. The crop of rubber was 191,822 lbs., against 139,500 lbs. in 1913, an increase of 52,322 lbs. from practically the same area. The acreage in bearing at the beginning of the year was 480 acres and at the end of the year 563 acres; but, as the new area of 83 acres did not come into tapping until December, the average acreage over which tapping was spread was 487 acres, against 480 acres in the previous year. The yield per acre was 394 lbs. as compared with 291 lbs. in 1913. The total area under cultivation is 1,035 acres, so that we are still getting our profit from less than one-half the cultivated area. The gross price realised for our rubber was 2s. 2.31d., against 2s. 10.46d. in the previous year, a decline of over 8d. per lb., but this was more than offset by a saving in the cost of production and by the increased crop, the result being a profit of £11,428 17s. 6d., as compared with £10,942 18s. 8d. in 1913. We paid you in November last an interim dividend of 5 per cent., and we now recommend a final dividend of 15 per cent., making 20 per cent. for the year, and we propose to place £1,000 to reserve for development, leaving to be carried forward £1,094 6s. 3d. I am pleased to be able to tell you that there was a saving on the estimates on capital expenditure during last year and that the estimate capital expenditure for the current year is less than was anticipated a year ago. We also have hopes that capital requirements for 1916 and 1917 will not be so high as previously forecast, and so far as we can see at present, the amounts already set aside should be sufficient to bring the whole cultivated area to maturity.

Coconut Cultivation. You are aware that, in addition to the areas under rubber we have 198 acres under coconut cultivation, of which a little over one-half, Sheffield District, was planted

is in bearing, and you will have seen from the accounts that we derived from this source quite an appreciable little addition to our profits, viz., \$529 11s. 9d. The labour force has been ample for all requirements and the health of the coolies has been excellent. The manager (Mr. Rankin) and his staff have performed their duties loyally and well and deserve credit for the gratifying results achieved, and I hope the shareholders will show their appreciation by recording a special vote of thanks to the staff in the East. I may add, in conclusion, that our general manager (Mr. William Dawson) reports the conditions on the property to be satisfactory and the future prospects good, with which I entirely agree. The estimated crop for the current year is 235,000 lbs., and as we have harvested during January and February 41,000 lbs., against the manager's estimate of 39,000 lbs. for that period, it looks as if the estimate was on the safe side. Of the current year's crop we have sold about 70,500 lbs. for delivery, between now and next December at an average gross price of 2s. 0.38d. per lb., and, as I have already stated, we hope to produce it still more cheaply than the crop dealt with in the accounts we have been discussing to-day. I now beg to propose: That the statement of accounts and balance sheet and the reports of the directors and auditors be received and adopted. After Mr. Snagge has seconded the resolution I shall be pleased to answer any questions.

Mr. Harold E. Snagge seconded the resolution, which, in the absence of questions or comment, was carried unanimously.

Dividend of 20 per cent.

The Chairman: I now move: That a final dividend of 15 per cent. (less tax), making a total of 20 per cent. for the year, be, and it is hereby declared, payable on March 15, 1915, to the shareholders on the books of the company on March 8, 1915.

Mr. Snagge seconded the resolution, which was unanimously approved.

The Chairman further moved: That Sir John F. Ramsden, Bart., be, and he is hereby, re-elected a director of the company. In doing so he said that Sir John was serving with his regiment, and he had no doubt the shareholders would unanimously re-elect him.

Mr. E. A. Bennett seconded the motion, which was unanimously agreed to.

The Chairman next proposed: That Mr. Harold Snagge be re-elected a director of the company. He pointed out that Mr. Arthur Young, who was serving his country abroad in a civilian capacity, had resigned his seat on the board, and the directors had invited Mr. Snagge to fill the vacancy.

Mr. F. A. Maguire seconded the motion, which was carried unanimously.

On the proposition of Mr. Bennett, seconded by Mr. Maguire, the auditors (Messrs. McAniff, Davis and Hope) were unanimously re-appointed.

Mr. Bennett proposed a hearty vote of thanks to the chairman, the directors, and the staff in the East for their work on behalf of the company during the past year. He added that the report presented to the shareholders was of a most satisfactory character.

Mr. A. H. Rand seconded the vote, which was unanimously accorded.

The Chairman said he much appreciated such a vote of confidence in the board. He was pleased that the staff in the East had been included in the vote, and would see that the thanks of the shareholders were conveyed to them. The staff in the East had worked exceedingly well, and they thoroughly deserved the vote.

The proceedings then terminated.

Golf Professionals Balling. A number of well-known golf professionals have joined the Colours. These include E. Cassidy, of Harrogate, who has joined the R.A.M.C., L. Lewis, of Harrogate, who is in the Royal Engineers, and George Oakwell, of Guildford, who is in the Army Service Corps. Oakwell, before going to Guildford, was one of the leading professionals in the

JEWELLERY FOR AN ACTRESS.

Young Officer's Action for Alleged Libel.

An officer's action for alleged libel engaged the attention of Mr. Justice Shearman and a special jury in the King's Bench Division. Lieut. Lewis William Murphy, of the Duke of Cornwall's Light Infantry, sued Mr. W. Gipps Kent, solicitor, 11, Gray's Inn Place, W.C., for alleged libel in a letter written to plaintiff's agent. The defendant did not admit that he published a letter containing the libel. He also pleaded that in its proper meaning the letter was not libellous, and that it was published on a privileged occasion.

Mr. Marshall Hall, K.C., for the plaintiff, said that he was serving as a lieutenant in the Duke of Cornwall's Light Infantry, and he was at present back from the front having been badly wounded at La Basses. He was now very much better, and hoped to return at the earliest possible moment. The plaintiff was the heir to a considerable sum of money. His father, who was a gentleman of considerable position in Ireland, died when plaintiff was only three years of age. He came to London when he was 19 years of age, and he became of age on May 25, 1914. A Mr. Montague lent him a small sum of money. The plaintiff was very much attached to a young lady playing in one of the leading theatres, and at that time he hoped to marry her. It was suggested that he should go to Messrs. Gershon and Scheiner, diamond merchants, of Soho, Garden, and that he should purchase jewellery of the value of £1,000. He was to give the young lady some of the jewellery, and his friends were to take the rest, which was to be sold, and the advances made by Mr. Montague were to be paid. The plaintiff was to give a bill for £1,000, which was drawn and accepted.

The defendant acted for Messrs. Gershon and Scheiner. The jewellery was handed over in exchange for the bill. This was drawn by plaintiff, and accepted by a Mr. Fuller. The plaintiff received two diamond rings—one for the young lady and another for someone else. The rest of the jewellery was handed over to Mr. Montague and a Mr. Sternberg.

The plaintiff was afterwards introduced to Mr. Elliott, a house and estate agent, who knew the defendant. Mr. Elliott arranged with plaintiff to give another bill, after he had obtained his majority, for £1,050. There was a hitch in plaintiff's getting a settlement of his affairs. He was introduced by Mr. Elliott to Mr. Grace Hutchinson, a solicitor, who took up the plaintiff's affairs. Mr. Hutchinson had an interview with the defendant, who accused the plaintiff of fraud, and stated that he had consulted Mr. Bodkin, who had advised that the plaintiff should be prosecuted. On Sept. 14 Mr. Elliott received authority from plaintiff to receive a sum of £1,500 from Mr. Grace Hutchinson to discharge the bill, and to repay some amounts owing to him (Mr. Elliott). Mr. Elliott, having received this cheque, did not discharge the bill, believing that the holder of the bill was an alien enemy, who ought not to be paid. When the plaintiff returned from the front, he saw Mr. Elliott, who wrote to the defendant with a view to the matter being settled. In reply the defendant wrote the following letter, which was the subject of the alleged libel:

Dear Sir,—I am powerless in the matter. My clients are only waiting for the return of Lieut. Murphy, when they will institute the proceedings. Mr. Bodkin advised.

The plaintiff gave evidence, and in cross-examination said his debts had been paid with the exception of two or three different sums.

After a discussion, his Lordship arranged to see counsel in his private room. On returning to Court it was announced that judgment would be entered for defendant on terms authorized on counsel's brief. His Lordship said he was satisfied that the plaintiff was the tool of others.

THE HONGKONG TELEGRAPH. SECOND EXTRA

HONGKONG, SATURDAY, MAY 1, 1915.

COMPANY REPORT.

The following is the Directors' Report, of the Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China, presented at the Sixty-first Ordinary General Meeting, on March 31.

The Directors have now to submit to the shareholders the balance sheet and profit and loss account of the bank for the year ended 31st December last. These show a net profit, after providing for bad and doubtful debts, of £492,333 18s. 1d., inclusive of £120,253 11s. 9d. brought forward from the previous year. The interim dividend at the rate of twelve per cent. per annum paid in September last, absorbed £72,000, and a further sum of £24,000 has been appropriated to pay a bonus to the staff. The amount now available is therefore £396,333 18s. 1d., and the directors propose to pay a final dividend at the rate of sixteen per cent. per annum, making fourteen per cent. for the whole year, free of income tax; to place £150,000 to a special fund to meet contingencies; to write off premises amounting to £25,000, and to carry forward the balance of £125,333 18s. 1d.

Sir Montagu Cornish Turner and Mr. Lewis Alexander Wallace, the directors who now retire by rotation, present themselves for re-election.

Mr. David Charles Wilson, F.C.A., and Mr. Henry Croughnion Knight Stillsman, F.C.A., who were elected auditors at the extraordinary general meeting held on 14th October, 1914, offer themselves for re-election.

The dividend will be payable on and after Wednesday, the 7th April.

By Order of the Board,
WM. HOGGAN,
Secretary.

Liabilities and Assets, 31st December, 1914.

To capital, 60,000 shares of £20 each, paid up...	1,200,000 0 0
To reserve fund 1,800,000 0 0	
To notes in circulation	911,555 16 10
To current and other accounts, including provision for bad and doubtful debts and contingencies	10,784,913 11 11
To fixed deposits	7,832,970 9 9
To bills payable	
Drafts on London and at short sight on head office and branches	1,624,889 3 7
Drafts on London and foreign bankers against security, per contra	105,647 1 8
	1,730,636 5 4
To acceptances on account of customers	1,313,447 15 7
To loans payable, against security, per contra	274,416 13 4
To due agents and correspondents	2,561 14 3
To sundry liabilities, including rebates and exchange adjustments	528,779 5 8
To profit and loss	396,333 18 1
	2,875,253 11 9

By cash in hand and at bankers	55,395 182 4 7
By billions on hand and in transit	508,769 8 9
By government and other securities	3,378,806 4 2
By security lodged against note issue and government deposits	804,000 0 0
By bills of exchange	6,125,886 14 7
By bills discount	6,423,850 16 6

THE ROLL OF HONOUR.

Another Hongkong Resident leaves for Home.

Mr. R. H. A. Craig, of the Shipping Department of the Harbour Office, leaves for Home today to join Kitchen's Army. Mr. Craig joined the colours in Hongkong, and is being sent Home by the Military Authorities, to become attached to some regiment at Home.

To liability of customers for acceptance notes, per contra	1,313,447 15 7
To due by agents and correspondents	103,526 7 11
To sundry assets	109,294 3 8
To bank premises and furniture at the head office and branches	552,781 18 0
	226,775,515 10 9

Liability on bills of exchange re-discounted 23,371,572 19 11 |

11d. of which up to this date £2,028,541 2s. 3d. has run off.

Outstanding forward exchange contracts for purchase and sale of bills and telegraphic transfers, &c., £3,481,040 15s. 1d.

Profit and Loss Account

To interim dividend, at 30th June, 1914 £72,000 0 0 |

To bonus to staff 24,000 0 0 |

To balance proposed to be dealt with as follows:

Dividend, at the rate of 16 per cent. per annum, for the half-year to date 98,000 0 0 |

Special fund to meet contingencies 150,000 0 0 |

Bank premises 25,000 0 0 |

Carried forward to profit and loss new account 125,333 18 1 |

| 396,333 18 1 |

| £492,333 18 1 |

By balance at 31st December, 1913 £375,253 11 9 |

Less dividend for half-year to 31st December, 1913 34,000 0 0 |

Bonus of 12 per share 38,000 0 0 |

Reserve fund 100,000 0 0 |

Bank premises 25,000 0 0 |

Officers' superannuation fund 10,000 0 0 |

| 255,000 0 0 |

| 120,253 11 9 |

To gross profits for the year, full provision having been made for bad and doubtful debts £724,576 12 10 |

Less:

Expenses of Management and general charges |

at head office and branches 352,496 6 6 |

| 372,080 6 4 |

| £492,333 18 1 |

T. H. WHITEHEAD, Manager.

M. O. TURNER, W. H. N. GOSCHEN, L. A. WALLACE, O. H. R. HYDE, S. JONES, Directors.

London, 17th March, 1915.

Examined and found correct, according to the Books, Vouchers, and Securities at the head office, and to the certified returns made from the several branches, subject to there being no direct verification of certain continental balances which under present conditions cannot be obtained.

D. O. WILSON, H. O. K. STILSMAN, Auditors.

TO-DAY'S LATEST WAR TELEGRAMS.

THE DARDANELLES.

THE ARMY CASUALTIES NECESSARILY HEAVY.

Turkish Warships Flee from the Queen Elizabeth.

[Reuter's Service to The "Telegraph"]

April 30, 10.35 p.m.
The Admiralty announces details of the progress in the Dardanelles, from April 25 to 29. As a result of the operations on April 25, strong British and Australasian forces established themselves on the peninsula, and the French on the Asiatic side. The British stormed the strong position of Seddelbahr; and on the 25th ult., the situation at this end of the peninsula was thus secured. Disembarkation proceeded.

Meanwhile, the Australians and New Zealanders at Saribair repulsed persistent counter-attacks, until the afternoon of the 27th when the offensive was resumed. The French troops at Kumkale were similarly attacked, but retained all their positions. On April 28 and 29 the Allies rested, they consolidated their positions and continued disembarkation. The enemy's weakening counter-attacks were all repulsed. The casualties of the army were necessarily heavy.

Turkish warships made several attempts to intervene, but always fled on the approach of H.M.S. Queen Elizabeth, which, however, sank an eight thousand ton transport. The first engaged the batteries on April 29, and H.M.S. Triumph bombarded Maidos which is in flames.

THE SHELING OF DUNKIRK.

April 30, 10.10 p.m.
The Press bureau states that an aerial reconnaissance showed that the shelling of Dunkirk was by land guns.

THE GERMAN WARSHIP.

April 30, 10.10 p.m.
The Press bureau says the report that German warships had been seen off the coast of Belgium is due to a misapprehension.

MEDITERRANEAN CASUALTY.

April 30, 8.15 p.m.
Mediterranean Casualty:—Died of wounds, H. E. Napier.

EXPLOSION AT RUSSIAN EXPLOSIVE FACTORY.

April 30, 8.15 p.m.
Reuter's correspondent at Petrograd reports that an explosion occurred last night at an explosives factory in the suburbs. Several buildings were damaged and one of the workshops was destroyed. Loss of life was caused principally among the residents in the neighbourhood. Many were slightly wounded.

Sultan Reported Anxious for Peace.

(Havas Telegram.)

April 28.
The Allies progressed North of Ypres capturing numerous prisoners and important material. We retook the summit of Hartmanweilkerkopf, advancing on the southern slopes. To-day we pursued our progress north of Ypres taking material and several hundred prisoners. The enemy's losses were very heavy. We advanced about a kilometre on the Les Eperges-Calonne front destroying a German battery.

In the Dardanelles the expeditionary forces landed on both banks. We occupied the village of Kamkale, inflicting very heavy losses on the enemy.

The armoured cruiser Leon Gambetta was torpedoed and sunk by an Austrian submarine U 5, during the night while cruising at the entrance of the Otranto Channel. One hundred and thirty six were saved out of a complement of 728.

From Petrograd it is announced that by an assault with fixed bayonets on the heights of Orszak and the Uzok Pass the Russians repulsed and captured an Austrian battalion.

The Sultan of Turkey has decided to ask the Powers of the Triple Entente to conclude peace, by means of a circular letter. Zeppelin Sheds Bombed.

April 29.
Yesterday we stopped some counter-attacks in Argonne. In the region of Beausjour a very violent action took place, the Germans gaining three hundred metres, the latter half of which was retaken by our troops.

To-day we also made further progress on the Yser Canal and took 150 prisoners and two machine guns. On the other fronts there is nothing to report and the situation remains unchanged.

A French aviator has bombarded Zeppelin sheds and works at Friederichshaven.

The German losses are appalling; Bruges alone gave shelter to more than 7,200 wounded.

The Zeppelin which recently bombarded Dunkirk was hit by our artillery and fell among trees near Bruges.

A Petrograd official statement says:—We repulsed very violent attacks on the Niemen, Narva and the Carpathian fronts.

VOLUNTEER ORDERS.

Corps Orders issued yesterday by Lieut-Col. A. Chapman V.D. state:—

10 p.m. Gun Practice, to-morrow.

The following details will be furnished by the Signalling Section:—At firing point 2 Signallers, 1 signman; Range Party (A) 2 Signallers, 5 men; Range Party (B) 2 Signallers, 6 men. Two men from (A) and two men from (B) to report to Sgt. Major Higby at 7.30 a.m. at Volunteer Headquarters. The remainder of (A) and (B) parties will parade at Volunteer Headquarters at 10.15 a.m. and report to Lieut. Crowther Smith. Waterbottles (filled) and baversacks to be carried. Sandwiches will be supplied at Headquarters. The remainder of the Signalling Section will parade at Gun Club Hill, Kowloon, at 1 p.m. Dress.—As detailed in Corps Order No. 1 of 29. 4. 15. Nos. 1 and 2 Sections Artillery Battery and Left Section M.G. Co. will parade as stated in Corps Order No. 1 of 29. 4. 15.

Leave:—The undermentioned are granted leave of absence as follows:—Pte. H. Archie from 4. 5. 15 to 4. 8. 15. Pte. K. M. Cumming from 30. 4. 15 to 30. 10. 15.

Parades:—Parades for Saturday, 1st May Nil.

Detail:—On duty until 7 a.m. to-morrow H. K. V. R. On duty from 7 a.m. to-morrow till 7 a.m. 1st May 50 N.O. Co. and men of Nos. 1, 2 and 3 Sections, Scouts Company. Officer on duty (and Orderly Officer), Lieut. Weall. Orderly Sergeant, Sergt. Hegarty. Medical Orderly, Corpl. Davies. To furnish guard at Headquarters:—7 a.m. to 7 p.m. to-morrow No. 4 Section, Scouts Co. 7 p.m. to-morrow to 7 a.m. 2nd May Nos. 1, 2 and 3 Sections, Scouts Co. 7 a.m. to 7 p.m. 2nd May No. 1 Sec., Art. Batty and Left Sec., M.G. Co.

Corps Orders issued to-day by Lieut-Col. A. Chapman V.D. state:

Smoking Concert:—A smoking concert will be given at Headquarters by the members of the Corps on Saturday, 8th inst. at 9 p.m. to which officers, N.O.s and men of the 4th Shropshire Light Infantry will be invited. Tickets of admission, price \$1.00 each, for members of the Corps and their friends may be obtained (for cash only) from Sgt. Major Higby at Volunteer Headquarters on and after Wednesday, 5th inst. Members of the 4th Shropshire Light Infantry will be admitted without tickets.

Parades:—Parades for Monday, 3rd inst. N.O.s and men on duty at Headquarters, under Officer on duty. Remainder nil.

Detail:—On duty at Headquarters 50 N.O. Co. and men of Nos. 1, 2 & 3 Sections, Scouts Company. Officer on duty (and Orderly Officer), Lieut. Weall. Orderly Sergeant, Sergt. Hegarty. Medical Orderly, Corpl. Davies. To furnish guard at Headquarters:—7 p.m. to-day to 7 a.m. to-morrow Nos. 1, 2 & 3 Sections, Scouts Co. 7 a.m. to 7 p.m. to-morrow No. 1 Sec., Art. Batty, & Left Section, M.G. Co. 7 p.m. to-morrow to 7 a.m. 3rd inst. Nos. 1, 2 & 3 Sections, Scouts Co. 7 a.m. to 7 p.m. 3rd inst. Centre Section M.G. Co.

Left the Colony.

Mr. West left Hongkong by the s.s. Montague to-day.

To Join French Flying Squadron.

A passenger by the s.s. Montague to-day was Mr. Bacon, who is about to join the French Flying Squadron.

"DER TAG."

At the Theatre Royal last night.

Though David Garrick was the play of the evening, at the Theatre Royal, last night, it is safe to say that most people were attracted to the theatre to witness the Howitt-Phillips company interpret J. M. Barrie's, Der Tag, and though the interpretation of David Garrick was passable, that of Der Tag was wonderfully clever. The story deals with the Kaiser's orated conception of his soldierly qualities, and the power of his world-conquering machine; the vanity increased by mirror studies of his armoured figure and martial bearing to a pitiable mania. For a time a sense of better judgment than finally displayed, leads him to procrastinate the signing of the declaration of war, but the word Bonaparte is mentioned and his vanity is immediately a fire, the flame consuming thought, foresight and consideration. Kultur appears in spirit and entreates him beware, but he heeds not the warning, with God in Heaven and himself on earth, peace will be universal. He dreams on and amidst the roar of cannon the spirit again appears before him and shows the bleeding wound he has caused her, and as he visualises the burning spires of God's churches, the smouldering books of learning; hears the cries of the wounded, the call of the people for food, and realises a crumbling Germany, Kultur places in his hands the means for ending a terrible career—a revolver. As the Emperor, Mr. Charles Howitt proved himself an artist of extraordinary talent, whilst as the Spirit of Kultur, Miss Gertrude F. Godart added to her great reputation as an actress.

At the conclusion, Mr. Howitt thanked the people of Hongkong for their warm support and said he hoped to open another season on their return.

Half the proceeds of the performance went to the fund for Tobacco for the troops.

The amount handed over to the fund was \$352.

RETIRING INSPECTOR HONOURED.

Presentation to Popular Police Officer.

Last evening at the Police Recreation Club, Police Inspector "Bob" Fenton, who is going home to-day on pension, was presented with a handsome gold watch, subscribed for by the members of the Police Force, and a pair of brass pipes, silver mounted, and a tobacco box, prizes awarded him for winning the bowls championship of the club for the current season.

The Hon. Mr. Mc. I. Messer, Captain Superintendent of Police in making the presentation said they had met for the purpose of offering the retiring inspector their best wishes for his happiness and to present him with a token of their regard and esteem. Inspector Fenton was nearly the oldest policeman in Hongkong but he thought they would agree with him that he did not look old enough to retire. The speaker had not been a policeman very long and perhaps some of them present knew more about Inspector Fenton than he did, but one thing he noticed was that at the Central Station, wherever the Inspector went two purring brown cats came after him. He hoped the Inspector would not lose all connection with the Police in his retirement at home and that he would emulate the example of Inspector Dymond and become a special constable.

Inspector Fenton thanked the Captain Superintendent for what he had said and the police for the kindness they had shown him that day.

SANITARY BOARD.

The following orders will be put before the Board at a meeting to be held on Tuesday, May 4.

Letter from Government re the Report from the Sub-Committee appointed to consider the whole question of the water carriage system.

Letter from Government re the erection of one water closet at Kowloon Dock, Kowloon Marine Lot No. 27.

Letter from Government re the erection of twelve water closets in a block of buildings on Kowloon Island Lot No. 574 R.P., Hanoi Road.

Letter from Government re the erection of six water closets at the European Staff Quarters, Hongkong University, Inland Lot No. 1877.

Letter from Government re the erection of two water closets at the first floor of No. 11 Queen's Road Central, Marine Lot No. 2 section A.

Minute by the President of the Sanitary Board re the Chinese Permanent Cemetery at Aberdeen.

Letter from Mr. Goldring and minute from the Assistant Medical Officer of Health re the Sanitary condition of Tsai Sha Tsai.

Application for permission to erect 17 water closets at the St. Paul's Institution Inland Lot No. 1018, Caroline Road.

Application for an offensive trade licence at Nos. 106 and 108, To Kwa Wan, To Kwa Wan Lot No. 87.

Application for an offensive trade licence at No. 16 Arthur Street, Kowloon Inland Lot No. 87.

Application for a dairy licence at No. 18 Oochrane Strane Street ground floor.

Correspondence re a certain well on Kowloon Inland Lot No. 608.

Limewashing return for the fortnight ending 20th April, 1915.

Application for permission to erect 6 water closets and 3 urinals at the proposed school for Indians on Inland Lot No. 1524 Soo Kua Poo.

Mortality return for Hongkong for the Month ending 31st March and for the weeks ending 4th, 11th and 18th April, 1915.

Mortality return for Macao for the weeks ending 11th and 18th April, 1915.

Rat return for the weeks ending 17th and 24th April, 1915.

HARBOUR OFFENCES.

Before Commander O.W. Beckwith, R.N., at the Marine Court, this morning, Geo. D. Mills the master of s.s. Teen charged Wong Lai Sang the No. 1 fireman of the said ship, with unlawfully disobeying his commands when at Holo, on the 22nd ult. The case was adjourned until Monday, at 10.30 a.m.

Lieut. Commander Davey, Assistant Harbour Master, charged Perceval R. Parlow the master of the s.s. Wenchow, with unlawfully carrying passengers on board his ship, without a passenger certificate, on the 29th ult. The case was adjourned until the next arrival of the ship.

P. C. McFall, charged three boat-people, with unlawfully being the outside boats of more than five cargo boats lying alongside the s.s. Fukima Maru, thereby causing obstruction in the harbour on the 1st inst. Defendants were fined \$10 each.

Concert for the Shropshires.

The Hongkong Volunteer Corps has invited the Shropshires to a smoking concert, to be held at the Volunteer Headquarters, on Saturday evening, the 8th inst., at 9 p.m.